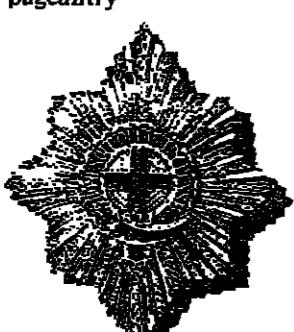


THE TIMES
SaturdayMoving...
How to move house
and save money
... spirit
Savouring eau-de-vie, the
colourless spirit with
a punchLaps...
John Blunden previews
the Belgian Grand Prix,
first European round of
the 1984 world motor
racing championship... of honour
Roy Strong on the
wonderful world of
pageantryThatcher
stands up
for Budd

The Prime Minister, speaking in the Commons, condemned those who yelled insults at Zola Budd during her record-breaking race at Crystal Palace on Wednesday. Meanwhile, Labour members of Tafford Borough Council have decided that no steps will be taken to prevent Miss Budd from competing at next month's UK championships in South Wales

Fading flame

The traditional ceremonies for lighting the Olympic flame in Greece have been cancelled by the Greeks because of alleged American commercialisation

Page 6

The Observer

Mrs Thatcher assured MPs that the Government had not received an application for consent to transfer of the ownership of *The Observer*

Page 2

He should have
claimed
diplomatic
immunity

HESS -
STILL
IN
PRISON

Devolution plan
The official Unionists have presented proposals for administrative devolution in Northern Ireland ahead of the report of the New Ireland forum in the Irish Republic

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BUPA deal

The British United Provident Association (BUPA), Britain's biggest private health insurer, is striking a deal with 140 private hospitals to control costs and subscription increases

Page 3

Hostage hopes

Hopes for the release of 16 British hostages, seized by rebel forces in Angola, rose after talks at the Foreign Office

Page 6

Knowles beaten

Tony Knowles, the fourth seed, was beaten 10-7 yesterday by the unseeded John Parrott in the first round of the Embassy world snooker championship in Sheffield

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Leader page 13

Letters: On Dimbbley lecture, from Mr J. Murray and Mr W. Wallace; Arts cuts, from Professor J. A. Berthoud; Leading articles: Export subsidies; Child care; Punjab Features, pages 10, 11, 12; David Steel calls for a nuclear summit in Europe; Poland's millionair society; Spectrum: Salmon, king among fish; Friday Page; HER indoors, the diplomats' wives; Obituary, page 14; Count Basic, Mrs Margaret Powell

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Directors and managers in industry 'losing out' in wages league

By Edward Townsend,
Industrial Correspondent

Managers of British industry and commerce are losing out in the wages league to manual workers, according to the annual survey of salaries conducted by the British Institute of Management.

Last year, managers earned pay increases of 7.2 per cent compared with estimated earnings in Britain, which rose by 7.5 per cent. Directors suffered worst, with a year's wage rise of 6.2 per cent.

Mr Roy Close, director-general of the institute, said yesterday that he was puzzled by the results of the survey. Profitability and productivity had increased remarkably in the past two years and, in spite of the payment of higher bonuses, managers' pay rises had not been more than the rest of the work force.

This is the principal and disquieting trend in the year's survey. Managers' increases are, on average, running behind increases in the economy generally.

The institute's survey covered 342 organizations and

GROSS SALARIES

	1983	1984	% change
Survey	Survey	Average	Average
A	41602	45033	8.3
B	38400	41394	7.8
C	26952	30232	4.4
D	22730	24643	8.4
E	18577	20563	10.7
F	16108	17502	8.7
G	14618	15498	6.0
H	12278	12856	4.7
I	10739	11548	7.5

A chief executive; B deputy chief executive; C other directors; D senior heads of function; E other heads of function; F senior management; G senior management; H middle management; I, I middle management.

Source: British Institute of Management

Chancellor and all relevant factors such as pay rises, prices and benefit, which are expected to rise by 5 per cent by January 1985, the middle manager will again be seen to have gained least from these changes.

The survey revealed a significant increase in bonus payments. Last year, 41 per cent of directors received a bonus averaging £4,393 and representing 12.6 per cent of total earnings. That compares with £3,395 paid to 38.5 per cent of directors in the 1983 survey.

North American-owned companies continue to pay higher bonuses than British-owned firms.

The institute says that in spite of increases in perks, the average British manager has not kept pace with his shop-floor colleague.

Mr Close added: "A further estimate shows that if we take into account measures announced last month by the

Government, the institute's survey

covered 342 organizations and

A green oasis rises from Liverpool dump

From John Young, Liverpool

Merseyside is a perennially surprising place but it can seldom have produced anything so striking as the International Garden Festival which the Queen will open next Wednesday on the site of a former rubbish dump.

It is an unequivocally spectacular achievement: 250 acres of urban decay transformed in less than two and a half years into a rolling green landscape, with thousands of trees, shrubs and flowers, lakes and waterfalls and marvellous views over the Mersey estuary. The lateness of spring has not helped growth but in yesterday's sunshine it was a place to gladden the spirit.

In December 1981 the riverside site was, in the words of Mr Basil Bean, chief executive of Merseyside Development Corporation, a scene of utter dereliction. It consisted of a disused dock, the remains of

oil tanks, and a pile of refuse spewing out dangerous methane gas. More than 800,000 tons of rubble had to be excavated and used for landscaping and for covering the

The £14m capital costs and the anticipated £6m operating costs of the five and a half month festival have been underwritten by the development corporation, which hopes to recoup up to £12m in admission receipts and from franchising and sponsorship. Mr Bean said that, given reasonable weather, he expected around three million visitors.

He said: "On the economic side, our main objective is to create long-term links in tourism and service industries. It is also an image-building exercise, to restore confidence to Liverpool and Merseyside and to stimulate new investment."

No transfer request on Observer

By Alan Hamilton

The dispute between the proprietor and editor of *The Observer* reached the Commons yesterday, with Mr Peter Shore, the shadow Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, accusing Mr "Tiny" Rowland of displaying the insolence of wealth and the arrogance of power, and the Prime Minister assuring MPs that the Government had received no approaches concerning the newspaper's possible sale to a new owner.

Mr Shore claimed that *The Observer* proprietor's conduct in publicly rebuking his editor, and his subsequent threats to close the newspaper, sell it off, or withdraw advertising revenue from it, were a breach of the agreements established when Mr Rowland assumed ownership of Britain's oldest national Sunday newspaper three years ago.

Mrs Thatcher had been asked by the Liberal leader, Mr David Steel, to condemn the activities of Mr Rowland's uncompany face of capitalism."

It could have no law-making

power or Cabinet government

proposed by the Official Unionist Party yesterday in an attempt to present a constructive image before next week's report of the New Ireland in Dublin.

The document, released in London and Belfast, appeared as reports indicated that the forum will propose a conference between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic to draw up a constitution for a 32-county republic. But the Official Unionists believe the forum is unlikely to produce any plan from the Roman Catholic church and partitionist republicanism.

Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionists, said: "I think that the forum with its solutions and propositions will be seen to be completely absurd and unacceptable here in London."

The party, which has boycotted the Northern Ireland Assembly since the end of last year, wants it to become Northern Ireland's administrative body dividing up areas of responsibility among several committees. Under their plan the Assembly would be transformed into a type of regional council administering non-controversial areas such as health, education, planning and agriculture.

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BUPA agrees package deal with private hospitals to control costs

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Britain's largest private health insurer, the British United Provident Association (BUPA) yesterday announced a deal with 140 private hospitals which, it claimed, would control costs and limit subscription increases.

The package includes agreements with the largest private hospital groups including Nuffield Hospitals, American Medical International, and the Hospital Corporation of America.

It will allow subscribers to the association to be treated at predetermined charges, which will be fixed for up to a year at a time.

Subscription costs to the association and other medical insurers have risen by an average of 15 to 20 per cent in recent years, well above inflation. The association's set to rise another 5 per cent in July. Mr Bob Graham, its chief executive, said that the agreement "hopefully will help us to reduce subscription increases".

In the face of steep increases in costs, the growth in the numbers covered by private health insurance, now 4.2 million, has slowed to about 3 to 4 per cent a year on the association's figures.

Under the new agreement the first indication that competing interests in the private medical sector may be willing to work together, the association is agreeing a range of charges with each hospital to cover accommodation, meals, operating theatre fees, drugs, dressings and nursing care, so producing a daily rate for time in hospital.

BUPA will pay the hospitals directly a monthly basis, simplifying administration on both sides and removing the need for subscribers to pay the hospital and reclaim. Doctors' fees, however, will still have to be paid directly by subscribers.

The association refused to reveal the figures it had agreed with each hospital. Competitors said privately that they believed the deal to be cosmetic.

Private Patients Plan, which covers about 20 per cent of the market, against BUPA's 70 per cent plus, is planning to announce next week its own reunion of insurance premiums, starting with company groups, which it claims will help control private hospital charges significantly.

Mr Graham, the association's chief executive said that the new agreement "means that

other arrangements can reduce the costs.

Software purchases of £400m forecast

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

More than £400m worth of microcomputer programs will be purchased for British homes in 1985, and half will be used for education, a report published yesterday says.

The study by the Economist Intelligence Unit of the British microcomputer industry assessed the value of the software market last year at £127m. That represents a growth of 170 per cent on 1982.

The report concludes: "The results of the survey show that 85 per cent of all software sold in 1983 is used in conjunction with micros costing less than £2,000: that is, low-priced personal computers and home computers."

The educational demand for computer programs is growing fast. Child education software grew from £1m worth of sales in 1982 to £10m within 12 months. By 1987/8 the educational market outside the home - schools, colleges, universities - will be worth £45m.

According to the unit's researchers: "People are starting to buy software for the computers they have already purchased."

The growth of the computer sales will diminish and be

Pill plea to Thatcher by agony aunts

By Richard Evans

Britain's "agony aunts" went to Downing Street yesterday to hand out well-meaning advice on contraception.

Katie Boyle, Claire Rayner, Marjorie Proops and Anna Raeburn were among two dozen advice columnists who strongly urged Mrs Margaret Thatcher to continue to allow doctors the right to prescribe contraceptives to under-16s without consulting parents.

In a strongly-worded letter they told the Prime Minister of their deep disquiet that the Department of Health and Social Security's existing guidelines, which allow the confidential provision of contraceptives by doctors, may be amended.

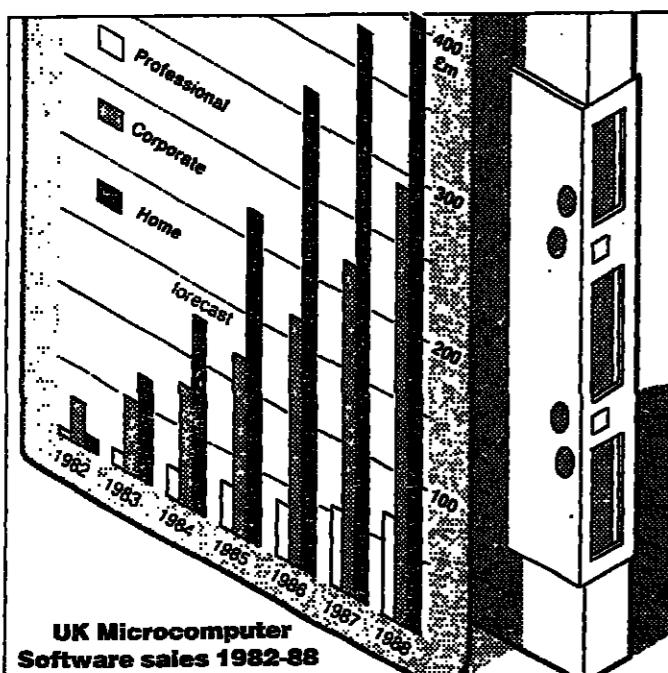
The pressure for such change was based on remarkably naivety or wishful thinking, and would probably lead to an increase in unwanted pregnancies in girls aged 14 and 15.

Mrs Thatcher is known privately to support the campaign led by Mrs Victoria Gillick, a Roman Catholic mother of 10 children, from Wisbech, to prevent doctors giving contraceptives to girls under 16 without parental consent.

Mrs Gillick who failed to have the existing guidelines declared unlawful in the High Court, is taking her case to the Court of Appeal. The controversy has divided the Commons, with 121 MPs from different parties signing an early-day motion supporting the existing arrangements, and 109 calling for a change.

At a press conference in the Commons after their visit to Downing Street, Claire Rayner an advice columnist on the *Sunday Mirror*, said: "All we are asking the Prime Minister to do is to consider very carefully any change in the guidelines. The existing guidelines offer a vital flexibility to doctors in giving help to young people."

Mr Terence Davis, Labour MP for Birmingham, Hodge Hill, who arranged yesterday's meeting in the Commons, said the number of pregnancies in girls aged 15 had been significantly reduced since the guidelines were introduced.



Austin takes lead in new car sales

By Clifford Webb

Austin Rover chiefs already celebrating yesterday's launch of the Montego family saloon last night added a rare victory over Ford in the battle for market leadership in Britain.

Official new car registration figures issued by the Society for Motor Manufacturers and Traders showed that in the first 20 days of this month Austin Rover picked up 25.5 per cent of sales, beating Ford's 25.2 per cent. General Motors (Vauxhall and Opel) was third with 15.4 per cent.

Austin Rover is unlikely to retain leadership for the month as a whole, but the state-owned group's improved showing may force Mr Sam Toy, Ford's chief executive, to bring back the big discount bonuses for his dealers, which he dropped six months ago.

Austin Rover dealers are enjoying bonuses of several hundred pounds on each Metro and Maestro they sell above three-tier targets. Those bonuses, which operate until June 15, came after a similar campaign by General Motors, which lifted it to second place ahead of Austin Rover last February.

Importers suffered because of the increased competition in an already fiercely discounted market, their share falling from 57.9 per cent to 50.7 per cent.

Haemophilia link made after 30-year search

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The missing factor which affects the life of every haemophiliac has been genetically engineered for the first time in a joint project involving British and American scientists. It is likely substantially to help sufferers of the disease when it becomes commercially available.

Factor VIII is the blood-clotting protein which is absent in haemophiliacs and who are as a result vulnerable to uncontrollable loss of blood. Until now Factor VIII has been produced in an expensive and complex process from blood plasma obtained from human donors, and is relatively impure.

The process carries the risk of exposing haemophiliac patients to hepatitis and possibly AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome). In a search which began 30 years ago, scientists have sought to provide a safer, surer and more plentiful supply of Factor VIII.

Yesterday, in announcements made in London and San Francisco, details of the successful genetically engineered form of Factor VIII were revealed. The project involved a team of eight at the haemophilia centre and immunology department at the Royal Free Hospital school of medicine, London, the Speywood Laboratories in Wrexham, Clwyd, and Genentech Inc, of San Francisco.

During three years of re-



Sanctions against solicitors 'inadequate'

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Tougher sanctions against incompetent solicitors and a written professional code of conduct are urged by the Lay Observer for Scotland, the legal ombudsman, in a report published yesterday.

Mrs Joan Macintosh, monitors the handling of complaints by the Law Society of Scotland, says its treatment of complaints is "stringent".

But the sanctions available to tackle incompetent solicitors are inadequate, she says. Although the society has powers to deal with grave misconduct and minor misdemeanours, it has little power to tackle wrongdoing in between.

Furthermore, she says "the important point for aggrieved clients is that virtually none of the sanctions actually provides for any compensation".

Mrs Macintosh also urges greater publicity for the complaint procedures of the Law Society and Lay Observer. In 1983, she received 8 complaints, compared with 45 in 1982. Half arrived in the last two months of the year after publicity about her appointment.

Seventh annual report of the Scottish Lay Observer 1983; HC Paper 372 (Stationery Office £3.30 net).

Ombudsman criticizes MSC for refusing aid

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Manpower Services Commission is criticized by the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman) in his report published yesterday for refusing to help an unemployed man with removal expenses that he would incur in taking a new job.

In his report for 1983-84, Sir Cecil Clother upholds the man's complaint of maladministration by the commission.

The man had asked for an extension of the one-year period in which he was entitled to receive allowances under the Employment Transfer Scheme because of difficulty in selling his house. The scheme is designed to encourage unemployed people to move to take up job vacancies which would otherwise remain unfilled.

The Manpower Services Commission granted him another six months. Sir Cecil said that the basis for granting the previous extension was equally valid when the complainant wanted a further short extension.

The commission has since granted the man a further extension.

Sixth report of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Stationery Office £6.40 net).

'Moonies' lose venue

By Andrew Lyett

Leeds Castle, which has played host to Middle East and EEC summit meetings, cancelled a conference scheduled to start this morning because it discovered at the last minute that it was sponsored by the Unification Church, the group known as "the Moonies".

A three-day meeting by a body calling itself the Professors' World Peace Academy was to have been held in the Culpeper Conference Centre adjoining the castle, which is run by the Leeds Castle Foundation, a charity and

which has been trying to improve its income since the arrival of a new managing director, Mr Andrew Grant, from San Diego Zoo, California, last year.

However, Mr Grant was away last week. The castle authorities were alerted to the Unification Church background to the conference only on Tuesday. The next day, Mr Edmund Williams, manager, planning and administration, consulted the trustees, about whether or not to cancel it.

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PARLIAMENT April 26 1984

Thatcher resists calls to intervene in miners' strike

COMMONS

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, repeatedly resisted demands from Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, during questions in the Commons, to intervene and resolve the coal mining dispute.

Instead she criticized the National Union of Mineworkers for failing to attend meetings of the industry's consultative committee, which was the place where the strike could be resolved.

The "extremely reasonable" pay offer made to the miners would keep their pay 25 per cent above average industrial pay. She returned again to her Government's high investment record in the coal industry and during the exchanges told Mr Kinnock "try and match that".

These began when Mr Kinnock asked if Mr MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, had informed the Government of his reported willingness to revise the timing of his pit closure programme.

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, is regularly informed by Mr MacGregor about the details but I understand that it is under the regular consultative machinery that any suggestions were made by Mr MacGregor to the unions in the industry.

Mr Kinnock: The Prime Minister did not answer the question. I think the word she was groping for was "no". (Labour laughter) As the chairman of the NCB did not see fit to inform the Government, what validity does she think others can put on that reported offer?

Could she get the chairman of the NCB and use his powers to insist she does to do that, and play her full part in satisfactorily resolving this dispute?

How long is she going to go on trying to pretend that she, who through her policies is the author of this conflict, has nothing to do with it?

Mrs Thatcher: This Government leaves the NCB to get on with the management of the industry within the objectives it has given and within the financial arrangements which have been made, which are the most generous any governments has ever made for the coal industry.

Under this Government one would not expect details to be regularly passed between management of the coal board and the Secretary of State for Energy.

The NCB chairman made clear the board are ready to continue to discuss all the industry's problems and how best to achieve the restructuring necessary to realize a high volume, low-cost industry, which is the board's aim.

It is a matter of regret to all those who want to see the industry resolve the present difficulties that the NUM have not attended any of the

recent meetings of the industry's consultative committee. If they wish to resolve this dispute as we would like them to do is that is the place where it can be resolved.

Mr MacGregor: The continued argument that the Prime Minister puts that she has got nothing to do with these things does not convince anyone at all. She clearly gave Mr MacGregor, in his remit, to take orders. He is in the position to change those orders and stop this current conflict.

Does the Prime Minister acknowledge that while the level of investment is higher under the last Labour Government investment in the coal mining industry went up 160 per cent over five years but under this Government it has gone up 9.2 per cent over four years?

Mrs Thatcher: I do not think percentages are relevant - (Labour laughs) - particularly when one looks at the base figures.

This Government since I went into No 10 Downing Street, £3,900m has been invested in the coal industry and it is expected, assuming this management continues, that a further £3,000m will be invested over the next four years.

To match that, (Conservative cheer).

Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk, West Lab): As the NUM has agreed to meet the NCB to discuss the agenda for expansion of the industry rather than its contraction, it is not about time she stopped shirking her responsibilities and intervened to try to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute which has already cost the NCB £1,000m plus £20m in extra policing, which could all have been used to keep pits open instead of in this vendetta against the miners.

Mrs Thatcher: This dispute shows great differences between the miners who work in the industry.

If one looks at it on merit, there is an extremely reasonable pay offer which will keep miners pay at about 25 per cent above average industrial pay with generous early retirement and redundancy pay offers, better than anything previous, and the investment for the future indicates this Government's faith in a prosperous coal industry.

Mr Derek Fatchett (Leeds, Central Lab): Will she confirm whether she would be satisfied with the miners I expect to be in first hand, of a person going about a legal and legitimate business being held by the police for five hours, being photographed by the police, questioned about his personal bank account, his debts, hire purchase commitments, cautioned by the police and told he was not able to go into Nottinghamshire again?

Is she satisfied with that sort of police action or does she recognize it is a direct result of her own industrial policies?

Mrs Thatcher: If Mr Fatchett has a specific complaint against the police then I will have to take it up with them, which should be done.

The conduct of the police in general has enabled many thousands of miners to carry out their wish to go to work and achieve a good deal of production this week and in previous weeks.

Mrs Thatcher: The best way to secure expansion is by low costs and lower prices. Then there would not only be excellent sales in this country but more possibility of exports overseas. That is precisely Mr MacGregor's policy.

Mr David Nellis (Covington, South East, Lab): Mr MacGregor, during

the NUM's strike, has not attended any of the

Disgraceful treatment of Zola Budd

The treatment meted out to the athlete Zola Budd had been a disgrace to those who had meted it out. Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said when a Conservative MP complained during question time of the treatment of Mrs Budd by the GLC, the Torsion Council and what was left of the Labour Party.

The matter was raised by Mr Keith Best (Nvys Mon, C) who complained of the petty-minded and despicable conduct of the Greater London Council, Torsion Council in South Wales and what was left of the Labour Party in picking on and causing distress to a fine 17 years old athlete.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be: Monday: Further progress in Committee on Finance (No 2) Bill. Wednesday: Health and Social Security Bill, remaining stages.

Tuesday: Further progress in Committee on Finance (No 2) Bill. Friday: Debate on Griffith's Bill on national health service management.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Monday: Further progress in committee on Rates Bill.

Tuesday: London Regional Transport Bill, second reading.

Wednesday: Debate on the diffusion of private property.

Thursday: Jones (Disqualification) Bill, second reading.

Paisley presses EEC chief to investigate Ulster milk quota

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Rev Ian Paisley, Democratic Unionist MP for Antrim North and chairman of the agriculture committee of the Northern Ireland Assembly, has asked Mr Poul Dalsager, the EEC Agriculture Commissioner, to visit Ulster to discuss implementation of the new milk quotas.

Farmers in Northern Ireland have accused Britain of "selling them down the river" in refusing to concede the extra 65,000 tonnes decreed by the commission over and above their 1983 production.

The controversy has arisen as the result of an evident misunderstanding between the commission and Mr Michael Jopling, Minister for Agriculture.

The extra 65,000 tonnes, an increase of about 4.5 per cent, was intended to recognize the special position of Ulster dairy farmers, many of whom have small holdings on poor land, and to give them equal treatment with farmers in the republic, who have been allowed a 4.65 per cent increase.

But it has since transpired that the increase in Ulster would have to be deducted from the total allowable quota for the United Kingdom. Dairy farmers in Northern Ireland have, therefore, been told that, so far from receiving special treatment, they must cut their production by 9 per cent in line with those in Britain.

Dr George Chambers, chief executive of the Milk Marketing Board for Northern Ireland, has said that "in full agreement with the Ulster Farmers' Union, we reiterate our view that an injustice has been done."

Neither the decision nor its packaging is acceptable, and we shall continue to contest it until we receive fair play", he added.

There are five Milk Marketing Boards, one for England and Wales, one in Northern Ireland, and three in Scotland.

The European Commission has said that it regards the boards as illegal monopolies. It is preparing to challenge their powers in the European Court.

Other countries, notably the Republic of Ireland, have objected to the boards' "final pricing" policy, whereby a high price for milk in liquid form is allegedly used to subsidize sales to creameries for butter and cheese production.

Observer conditions of transfer not breached

FLEET STREET



Thatcher: Board ready to discuss problems

No application for consent to the transfer of *The Observer* to a new owner has been made to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said in the Commons.

She did not reply directly to a request by Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, that she should echo the words of her predecessor, Mr Edward Heath, in condemning the activities of *Lorho* as the unacceptable face of capitalism.

Mrs Thatcher said that if an application was made it would be considered, under the relevant provisions of the Fair Trading Act. It did not seem to her that what Mr Steel had said was relevant to that.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said later in reply to a private notice question about the newspaper's future that he proposed to take no action unless a transfer of ownership fell within the provisions of the Fair Trading Act of 1973.

That (he continued) provides that my consent is required to the transfer of a newspaper above a certain value to a newspaper proprietor.

I may only give consent after reference to a report from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission unless I am satisfied that the newspaper in question is uneconomic as a going concern and either that the case is one of urgency or that it is not intended to continue as a separate newspaper.

I have received no application for my consent in relation to *The Observer* from Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, who had asked the question, said he

was sorry that Mr Tebbit did not appear to share the widespread concern felt about the threat to the future and indeed the future independence of *The Observer*.

Mr Tebbit, who went on to say, "I would have expected to do, the public display of the insolence of wealth and the arrogance of power which has accompanied that threat."

Did Mr Tebbit not recall the statement made by his predecessor in July 1981, as a condition of the sale of *The Observer*, that the editor "should not be subject to restraint in expressing opinion or reporting news that might conflict with the opinions or interests of the proprietor"?

It was the unanimous opinion of the five independent and specially appointed independent directors, following their meeting last Tuesday, that Mr Rowland's attempts to muzzle and denigrate the *Observer* editor "constitute an inhibition if not a restraint on the editor's freedom and further that they constitute improper proprietorial interference in the accurate presentation of news and free expression of opinion".

Does Mr Tebbit agree (he continued) and does he also agree that Mr Rowland's first task is to close down, or, if withdrawn, advertising and impose harsh new financial terms on *The Observer* in order to deliberate and massive effort, further to coerce the editor and deny him the free expression of his opinions?

Under Section 62 of the Fair Trading Act 1973, where a transfer of a newspaper subject to conditions has been made and where those conditions have been breached, the person concerned, "shall be guilty of an offence carrying with it a maximum fine of £2,000 or a term of imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine or both."

What action, if any did, Mr Tebbit, who was clearly not without resources, intend to take to safeguard the editorial independence of *The Observer*? Would he be able to make plain that if any sale took place to Mr Maxwell or any other interest conditions for safeguarding editorial independence would be strengthened, rather than weakened before his consent could be obtained?

Mr Tebbit: In the event that a transfer is proposed which comes within the provisions of the Act, it is likely that a reference may be made to the editor if any action is taken to restrain or interfere with the editor's freedom of expression or reporting news that might conflict with the opinions or interests of the proprietor?

The conditions of transfer were that certain arrangements should be made through the articles of association of *The Observer*. Those articles of association have not been changed.

The agreements which were entered into make it plain that the recourse for the editor if he believes he has a dispute concerning these matters is to go to the independent directors whose decision in these matters shall be final.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick upon Tweed, L) said it was apparent that the withdrawal by *Lorho* of substantial advertising was a deliberate attempt to negate the judgment of the independent directors that the freedom of the editor was being interfered with.

The minimum of responsibility from the involvement of his predecessor to ensure that the original conditions were satisfied. Mr Tebbit said he would carry out his obligation to ensure that the conditions of the consent were observed. But Mr Beith was confusing matters which were ancillary to consent but not directly part of consent.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab) said it would help press freedom to take the matter more seriously. *Lorho* had broken the agreement given in 1981 that it would not interfere with the

editorial judgment of the paper. The row had come about simply because the editor's article clashed with *Lorho*'s business interests.

Mr Tebbit said he had explained what his powers were.

If Mr Winnick (he said) wishes to tempt me as Secretary of State to become involved deeply in matters concerning the balance between proprietors and particular editors of newspapers, he may subsequently regret offering me that temptation, particularly as I understand there had been a break at the moment of the conditions of transfer.

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The agreements which were entered into make it

MPs urge more action to tackle family break-ups

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

More government action and funds to prevent children being taken into care and families being broken up was called for yesterday by an all-party committee of MPs.

The Social Services Select Committee, in a 160-page report with 150 recommendations and conclusions, called for:

- Government funds for local and national marriage conciliation services to try to prevent marital breakdown;
- The teaching of "parenting skills" to children as part of the school curriculum;
- The provision of more child-minding and day care services to prevent children being taken into long-term care;
- The provision of the long-term supplementary benefit rate to unemployed families with children to help to prevent poverty putting children into care;

• More research by the Department of Health into the sexual abuse of children, the extent to which parents' drug and alcohol abuse leads to children entering care, and how far homelessness does the same.

Housing departments and social services need to cooperate much more to avoid eviction decisions putting children in care, the committee says.

The committee also urges the creation of family courts as a "radical departure" from the present complex court structure for families and children.

These, the committee says, "could offer the prospect of a significantly better deal for children and parents".

The committee says that in England and Wales about 93,000 children, or one in 135 aged under 18, are in care. In inner city areas the figure can be one in 50 or higher.

The reception of a child into care should not automatically be seen as failure.

But "if we used too widely and too easily, the family structure on which society rests can be endangered and parental rights put at risk; if too sparingly, children will not receive the protection to which they are entitled."

However the committee says, there is a "noticeable absence of a positive approach to prevention".

"Society at large does not always take kindly to money spent with uncertain results on socially incompetent families, although vastly greater sums spent on rescuing the victims of circumstances are apparently less begrimed".

Education for parenthood should be part of the school curriculum, the committee says. "It is no good teaching children how to be good citizens if they become incompetent parents."

There is a serious shortage of day care places, both for under-fives and older children during school holidays.

The committee also says there is a "crying need" for better liaison between the departments of education and health and social security, local authorities, and departments within local authorities.

Children in Care (Social Services Committee; House of Commons Paper 360; Stationery Office £8.40).

Leading article, page 13

Cash change 'cheats' under fire

Unscrupulous money-changing bureaux are cheating tourists by charging as much as 9 per cent commission on deals, Westminster council claims.

A report to be submitted to the council's environment committee after an investigation of 10 bureaux, banks and travel agents, will call for new laws and a licensing system.

The council sent an American woman one day in March to change 100 dollars (£75). She paid commission ranging from 50p to 25.90 and received between £63.31 and £65.79 for her money.

The report tells of a "new breed of operators" cashing in on money-changing deals since the government lifted exchange controls in 1980.

There have been many complaints from tourists to the police, the treasury, the London Tourist Board, the English Tourist Authority and Westminster council, it says.

The report adds: "The bad feeling is causing grave concern. There are no legal sanctions."

The most rapid action would be through a GLC General Powers bill, the report adds.

Alcohol abuse is 'more dangerous than heroin'

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Drug use and dependence should be viewed as normal and terms such as addict, junkie and alcoholic ought to be abandoned, a National Children's Bureau conference was told yesterday.

Mr Les Kay, training and advisory services organizer for the Manchester Drug Training Unit, told the conference in Cardiff that society was deeply hypocritical about drugs and their use.

Solvent abuse, which had claimed 200 lives over a decade, was clearly serious - but the 95,000 deaths a year from smoking over the same period had caused less concern.

Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

- Travel: The beginner's guide to South America
- Rugby: Cup final day for clubs in England and Wales
- Sir Roy Strong in a ceremonial mood
- Family Money on those who lose in commodities

PLUS: News from home and abroad; the literature festival circuit; Drink on eas-eve; Bridge, Chess and prize crossword

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Crowning moment: The Sultan of Johore (second left) being sworn in yesterday for his five-year term as Malaysia's Agong (King), accompanied by the Sultans of Kedah, Perak and Perlis.

Counting the cost of three years of drought

Hunger stalks southern Africa as food crisis deepens

From Stephen Taylor in Harare and Michael Hornsby in Johannesburg

The nations of southern Africa are facing the most acute food crisis in recent times, an enormous shortfall in regional needs which will bleed the strongest exchequers just as it will test to the fullest the Pretoria Government's new commitment to better relations with its black neighbours.

The drought now in its third year, has reduced the bread baskets of the region, South Africa and Zimbabwe, to the same plight as virtually all Africa. In the next 12 months both countries will have to import more than half their national maize requirements.

The cost will be astronomical, for South Africa probably in the region of £500m and for Zimbabwe about £90m. The Harare economy is in dramatic decline and it is widely believed that payment has only been made possible by the Government's seizure last month of external shares worth an estimated £120m.

The huge maize imports will impose a heavy strain on the South African Transport Services (Sats) the largest and only fully operational network in the region. In addition to its own requirements, South Africa will be handling Zimbabwe's maize imports, about 600,000 tons and about 300,000 tons for Zambia and 400,000 tons destined for Botswana, Lesotho and Zaire.

These statistics illustrate

EEC launches aid plan

An emergency aid plan, totalling \$14m for drought-stricken African countries has been launched by the European Commission, it was announced in Brussels. The money is to be used to buy and transport aid, especially food and seed. Djibouti will receive \$215,000, Benin, Sudan, Togo, Upper Volta and Zambia \$430,000 each, Mali \$690,000, Niger \$1.29m, Chad, Ghana, Mauritania and Senegal \$1.72m each, and Ethiopia \$2.15m.

A top white businessman in Harare recalls that South Africa applied pressure through transparence before in an attempt to make Mr Robert Mugabe's government a more pliant neighbour. "If they wanted to do it again they could not be

presented with a more inviting opportunity", he says. "My feeling is though, that they are now quite content to wait for us to come to them."

Zimbabwe has resisted all South African inducements for government-to-government talks, most notably 16 months ago, when Pretoria was offering assistance to overcome a fuel crisis which brought the country to a halt.

The Harare government is apparently deeply concerned by its new sense of isolation, but as recently as April 16, Mr Mugabe said he saw no need for an accord similar to the one between South Africa and Mozambique.

Poor maize yields in South Africa and Zimbabwe, primarily due to the drought, have been compounded by low prices. The Republic is expected to produce 4.1 million tons, compared with an estimated national consumption of 6.9 million tons and a normal output of about 10 million tons.

Dr Pieter Gouws, manager of the national maize producers' organization, speculated recently that southern Africa might be undergoing a climatic shift which could make the region a permanent net food importer, like other parts of Africa.

Similar fears have been voiced in Zimbabwe, which is expected to produce perhaps 500,000 tons this year, against consumption of 1.2 million tons and the record 1981 harvest of 2.4 million tons.

Sweden's Queen draws the Socialists' ire

From Christopher Moesy Stockholm

Queen Silvia of Sweden has clashed with the country's powerful Socialist movement led by Mr Olof Palme, the Prime Minister, over its plans to cut private medical care.

Another member of the royal family, Princess Christina, sister of King Carl Gustaf XVI is already involved in the fight as honorary chairman of the Sofia Home, a Stockholm private hospital.

The present row erupted after the county council said it wanted to close the Sofia Home's nursing school, which is financed from public funds. The council also intends to stop funding two other private nursing schools.

The county council's squeeze on private medical care is backed by the Government which is worried about private

medicine. Heroin evoked enormous fears; yes alcohol used in comparable quantities was probably more lethal. "heroin is in the small league compared to killer alcohol".

Cannabis was illegal. Yet huge quantities of "minor" tranquilizers were consumed on prescription, often with devastating effects on people's well-being and life-style.

Tea and coffee were used as stimulants and "most of us are used to using some chemicals in every day life to change the way we feel", Mr Kay said.

Society should stop concentrating on the chemicals people used.

Danes braced for another austerity dose

From Christopher Follett Copenhagen

Mr Poul Schlüter, Denmark's Conservative Prime Minister, has presented another powerful dose of austerity measures aimed at stabilizing the country's economic recovery.

The package, presented to Parliament yesterday and agreed in cameras over Easter, between the 18-month-old, four-party centre-right minority coalition and the small Radical-Liberal party.

It calls for immediate 1,500m Danish kroner (£108m) cuts in public sector spending in 1984 combined with steep rises in the already high taxes on cigarettes and an ale.

The package also sets guidelines for Denmark's 1985 state budget. This will be done by imposing 4,000m kroner cutbacks. Suspension of automatic index-linked pay rises will be extended to 1987.

Einstein, Euclid and Newton documents sold

New York (Reuters) - A draft of Albert Einstein's *Unified Field Theory* sold for \$38,000 (£25,000) at an auction of rare science books and manuscripts that also included works by Newton and Euclid.

The autographed six-page 1929 manuscript, one of five major papers on the unified field theory, went to a Massachusetts dealer who bid by telephone in America's most important auction of its kind for at least seven years. Altogether, the sale netted \$407,660.

The handwritten Einstein documents sold at Sotheby's auction house from a private collection of scientific, mathematical and engineering books belonging to John Smitz, a consulting engineer from Cleveland, Ohio.

A first edition copy of Isaac Newton's *The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy* sold for \$22,000 to an unidentified private collector.

There are over 50,000 people, young and old, who've had to learn about Multiple Sclerosis.

A lucky few bear no outward signs of handicap.

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Chernenko steers clear of timetable for total communist victory

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Chernenko has asserted that the capitalist system will eventually succumb to communism, but has avoided giving a definite date either for the world communist victory or for the achievement of the abundant society in the Soviet Union.

In an address to party ideologists working on the new Communist Party programme, Mr Chernenko said it would be wise to abandon the "superficial concept" of laying down a timetable for transition to the "supreme phase of communism". This had mistakenly been attempted during a "certain period" of Soviet history, a reference to the party programme adopted under Khrushchev in 1961.

The Khrushchev programme, which remains in force to this day, not only claimed that the "bright future" belonged to communism, but also that the Soviet Union would overtake the United States - "the strongest and richest capitalist country" - by the end of the 1960s. By 1970 the standard of living would reach the point where all Russians would live "in easy circumstances".

Brezhnev, who overthrew the ebullient and imaginative Khrushchev in 1964, was obliged to postpone the bright future, but did not revise the party programme. Theoretically by 1980 the "material and technical basis of communism" should have been created, giving rise to "an abundance of material and cultural benefits for the whole population", although four years ago no one was unkind - or unwise - enough to remind the Soviet

USSR spurns treaty draft

The verification clauses of the American draft treaty outlawing chemical weapons were totally unacceptable, the chief Soviet delegate told the 40-nation UN disarmament conference in Geneva yesterday (Alan McGregor writes).

Mr Viktor Issraylenko said the American draft, tabled here last week by Vice President Bush, was not only unacceptable but would set back negotiations for a ban on chemical weapons many years.

The proposal for an on-the-spot verification to prevent cheating was an extremist demand, he said, going beyond the needs of moving compliance with the accord.

leader of this forecast... or of the prediction that Russia would be the sole motor of technological progress.

The "majestic edifice of communism" was to be completed during the "subsequent period".

Mr Chernenko remarked that - as the 1961 programme suggests - communism would eventually defeat capitalism by peaceful rather than violent competition. But he added that although capitalism was unquestionably doomed it was not beaten yet and possessed "quite substantial and far from exhausted reserves".

The new party programme is to be adopted at the next party congress in 1986, and Mr

Chernenko called for "large-scale discussion in the party" beforehand.

His remarks, reported on the front page of *Pravda*, emphasized that the "perfection of developed socialism" - the present Soviet stage - and the transition to communism would be gradual. There was a need to remove the "discrepancies" between the 1961 programme and "the real course of social development".

Strictly speaking the next congress would be adopting a new edition of the old programme rather than an entirely new programme, the Soviet leader observed, since "the strategic tasks related to the building of communism have not yet been accomplished". The authors should aim at a "bold and expressive" picture of future world trends "without attempting to envision details".

There were reports under Andropov that the next party congress would be brought forward to next year so that wide-ranging personnel and policy changes could be approved. Observers noted yesterday that Mr Chernenko appeared to have no drastic revisions in mind. On the other hand, the meeting was also attended by Mr Mikhail Gorbatchov, the 53-year-old Politburo member and Andropov protégé regarded as Mr Chernenko's heir.

At 72, Mr Chernenko is no more likely than Khrushchev or Brezhnev to witness the advent of full communism, defined in 1961 as a system in which the Soviet Union enjoys higher wages, better housing and fuller shops than the West.

Exocet may have set tanker ablaze

By Our Foreign Staff

The fire on board the 350,000-ton Saudi oil tanker *Safina Al-Arab*, ablaze in the Gulf possibly after being hit by a mine or a missile, had not taken complete hold of the ship, *Lloyd's* of London said, or it would have sunk.

The fire started after an explosion yesterday in one of the ship's starboard tanks. *Lloyd's* said it based its statement that the ship might have been attacked on information from the captain.

The ship, which was sailing

for Malaysia from Bahrain, was 60 miles south of Iran's Kharg oil terminal when the blast occurred.

Most of the crew had been safely evacuated, but one Filipino was reported missing.

The tanker was operated by a Swedish shipping company for Saudi Arabia. Unofficial reports reaching Stockholm said it had been struck by an Exocet missile, but neither the Swedish Foreign Ministry nor the Sahlen shipping company could confirm this.

A spokesman for Sahlen, Mr

Gosta Ekstrom, said there was an explosion and the vessel burst into flames which swiftly engulfed it.

The *Lloyd's* source said the *Safina Al-Arab* was the largest ship ever insured by *Lloyd's*. Tugs from The Netherlands were trying to salvage the ship, which suggested the fire had not spread right through the vessel.

However, the possible environmental consequences of the blaze were being closely monitored by pollution control officials. The ship was fully loaded with crude oil.

Hopes grow for freeing 16 Britons

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Hopes for the early release of 16 British hostages who were seized by Unita rebel forces in Angola two months ago, rose yesterday after two days of talks at the Foreign Office.

Mr Tim Chingomji, representing Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, has told officials that the arrival of a British emissary at the organization's base in southern

Angola "will lead to the immediate release" of the Britons, who were captured during a raid on the diamond mines at Kafunfo where they were working.

The Foreign Office added last night that the name of an emissary had been proposed to Mr Chingomji and clearance for him to make the journey south was now being awaited.

News of the development, which is regarded as a significant step, came after an announcement that Unita had started to release Portuguese, Filipino and other prisoners who were seized at the same time but not the 16 Britons. Dr Savimbi had always indicated that they would be treated separately.

Together with the 90 other hostages including 12 women, five of them missionaries, and 19 children, the British were forced to trek 800 miles south to Dr Savimbi's headquarters.

• JOHANNESBURG: A group of 89 hostages were released yesterday by Unita and flown to Johannesburg in a South African transport plane leased by the Red Cross (Michael Hornsby writes).

They consisted of 66 Portuguese and 15 Filipino workers and technicians and their families and eight missionaries of various nationalities, three of them women.

US accused of spy flights in Nicaragua

Tegucigalpa (Reuter)

The US Air Force has begun flying daily intelligence missions deep into Nicaragua, exposing aircraft and their American pilots to frequent hostile fire, US military sources said.

They said flights - in violation of Nicaraguan air space - began last October and were stepped up significantly two months ago. They originated from Fort Howard air force base in Panama, Palmerola air force base in Honduras and a Marine air base at Cherry Point, North Carolina.

The disclosure comes against a background of growing concern over the extent of US support for some 10,000 Nicaraguan rebels fighting to topple Nicaragua's left-wing government.

The spokesman for joint US-Honduran military exercises being conducted here, Colonel James Strachan, said an intelligence battalion was deployed in Honduras on condition that it flew only intelligence gathering missions over El Salvador.

The sources said aircraft used in operations included OV-10 and RVI reconnaissance aircraft and AC130 attack planes armed with machine guns and rapid-firing cannon. No AC130s are assigned to Honduras.

Iron Bella

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Iron Bella, who presided over an empire of corruption in Black Sea restaurants, has been sentenced to death according to the Moscow daily *Sovietkaya Rossiya*.

Bela Borodkina, known as "Iron Bella" for her dictatorial powers and flamboyant life style, was one of the victims of the anti-corruption drive launched by the late President Andropov.

She is believed to be the first

woman to be sentenced to death for bribery and embezzlement since the campaign began.

The paper said Bella Borodkina, who was in charge of restaurants in the Black Sea town of Gelendzhik, had amassed an illegal fortune of 560,000 roubles over a period of 10 years. Local officials and even police chief were said to be involved in her network.

Amnesty International has made a last moment appeal to President Chernenko to spare the life of a 69-year-old Belgian who has been condemned to death by a Soviet court (Richard Dowden writes).

Mr Yermak Lukianov, (above) a Soviet-born Belgian citizen, was convicted of crimes against humanity on July 8 last year after being confined in psychiatric hospitals for 15 years.

He was arrested in 1968 while

visiting the Soviet Union.

Neither the Belgian Government nor Mr Lukianov's family

were informed of his trial and

his daughter was allowed to

visit him once at the end of last year.

Last September he lost an

appeal in the Supreme Court

and only an act of clemency from the President can save him.

According to Tass, Mr Lukianov

was an officer in the Red Army

who was captured by the Nazis

and agreed to change sides.

Greeks call off flame lighting ceremony

From Mario Modiano
Athens

The traditional ceremonies for the lighting of the Olympic flame for the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles, have been called off by the Greek Olympic Committee. The committee blames lack of cooperation from the Greek state and sports authorities, for taking this unprecedented step.

The flame was to have been lit in ancient Olympia on May 3 from the rays of the sun converging on a concave mirror. It would then be relayed to Athens by 800 runners each carrying the torch one kilometre.

Here the flame would have been handed to the International Olympic Committee for relay to New York by wire.

Two people died when men on the roof of a Sikh shrine in the town of Moga fired at members of the Paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force. Gunmen also killed a merchant in a village in Faridkot district.

17 die as train and bus collide in Oporto

Lisbon - Seventeen people were killed and 37 seriously injured when a train struck a crowded commuter bus on the outskirts of Oporto yesterday (María de la Cal writes).

The bus was filled with workers on their way to Valongo, an industrial suburb of the city, and was hit as it drove over a level crossing.

More deaths in Punjab violence

Delhi (Reuter) - At least three people were killed and several wounded yesterday in fresh outbursts of violence in Punjab.

Two people died when men on the roof of a Sikh shrine in the town of Moga fired at members of the Paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force. Gunmen also killed a merchant in a village in Faridkot district.

Leading article, page 13

Neo-Nazi chief hangs himself

Nivelles (Reuter) - A Belgian neo-Nazi group's founder, facing charges of stealing secret Nato documents and forming a private militia, hanged himself yesterday.

Paul Ladinus, aged 34, self-styled leader of the Westland New Post neo-Nazi group, killed himself on Tuesday at his girl-friend's home.

Death sentence

Houston (AFP) - A former prostitute convicted of murdering a man with an axe, has been condemned to death here, becoming the first woman to be sent to death row in Texas. Karla Faye Tucker, aged 24, was convicted last week.

Island bombs

Point-a-Pitre, Guadalupe (Reuter) - Fourteen explosions rocked four of the main towns on this French Caribbean island yesterday. Police blamed nationalist movements. No one was hurt.

Plea for life of Belgian

Record catch

Vienna (Reuter) - Bulgarian fishermen caught a giant 363 lb Beluga sturgeon from the Danube at Vidin, north-west Bulgaria. The official news agency said the catch was a record.

Dissident jailed

East Berlin (Reuter) - Theologian, Herr Wolf Quassold, has been jailed for 14 months for passing damaging information abroad, the official East German news agency announced.

Hongkong talks

Peking (AP) - The Governor of Hongkong, Sir Edward Youde, has arrived in Peking for further talks on the future of the colony.

Space walkers

Moscow (AP) - Two Soviet cosmonauts spent five hours yesterday outside the orbiting Salyut 7 space station, servicing the propulsion unit. Tass said.

Morocco poll

Rabat - The first general election in Morocco since 1977 will be held on September 14.

Outsize twins

Belgrade (AFP) - A Yugoslav woman, aged 28, has given birth to outsize twins boys weighing 9lbs 4oz and 9lbs.

France to cut down on pre-trial imprisonment

From Our Correspondent, Paris

M Robert Badinter, the French Minister of Justice, wants to introduce a habeas corpus system, to curb the powers of examining magistrates to commit large numbers of people to prison to await trial. The period before trial for those committed would also be reduced.

Just over half the French prison population of 41,600 is made up of people held "provisionally" before trial. They can be held for months, if not years.

The Badinter proposal has been adopted by the Cabinet. He hopes it will be approved by the National Assembly at the end of June and so make what he called "an historic break" with past practices. The minister wants to end the power of examining magistrates to send people to jail.

Under the Bill there would be no commitment without a hearing involving the examining magistrate, a representative of the public prosecutor's office and the accused and his lawyer.

Even people without lawyers

would only be held for five days before a special hearing at which the magistrate would also study a report on the personality of the prisoner.

Le Matin newspaper said yesterday that the Bill would "consecrate in French law the habeas corpus procedure dear to our British neighbours".

It would be dealt with also by a recent television debate involving M Badinter. The minister has come under fire since 1981 for his "soft line" with criminals, but the programme indicated that there was wide public support for an end to abusive detention before trial.

One of the most notorious post-war cases was that of Mine Marie Bessard, accused of the arsenic poisoning of five husbands, who was finally acquitted after six years in prison while awaiting various trials.

M Badinter also wants to end the system under which transfers of suspects from, for example, Bordeaux to Strasbourg, takes 13 days. He proposed a three-day limit.

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Report dashes hope of West Bank change if Labour wins in Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Three months before Israel's general election, Western hopes that a victory for the opposition Labour party might lead to a significant change in the Jewish hold over the occupied West Bank have been upset by the findings of a detailed study directed by the former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, Mr Mervin Benvenisti.

According to the 97-page survey published this week by the Washington-based American Enterprise Institute, the 17 years of Israeli presence in the territory originally conquered from Jordan in the 1967 war have created a situation which renders Labour's vision of "territorial compromise" obsolete.

Mr Benvenisti was the author of the maps of Israel's expanding settlement programme which were recently shown to the Queen by Crown Prince Hassan during her trip to Jordan and provoked her

remark about their depressing nature, which was picked up by a BBC microphone and subsequently became the cause of controversy.

"In the event that a Labour-led coalition is formed or a Labour-centre coalition wins national elections," the report says "we may expect a change in style - and a avoidance of extreme religious and historical claims - but not in substance. In fact, a Labour victory would probably set off a new wave of settlers who would insist on going to the West Bank for ideological reasons."

The report, which has appeared at a time when Labour is showing a clear lead in all the local opinion polls, added: "In view of the momentum for establishing the (suburban-oriented) settlements and the pressure that would arise if a new government tried to stop them, the major formula of a freeze on settlements and

the report's territorial compromise", which many think is the key to renewed peace efforts, would not produce practical results even if it were finally uttered by a more moderate government.

The findings of the report are likely to play a part in the election campaign, which is gathering momentum after the end of the Passover holidays.

The ruling Likud coalition has decided to make a prominent issue out of its claims that Labour cannot be trusted not to hand back the West Bank "to a foreign power".

Speaking in Washington this week, Mr Benvenisti said: "For all practical purposes, the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip now seems only a matter of time."

He warned of grave dangers for Israel: "Misunderstanding the true significance of the situation could allow the development of a regime ominously similar to that of South Africa."

Russians to stay put in Afghanistan

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The Soviet leadership yesterday underlined its military and political commitment to the Babrak Karmal regime in Afghanistan, indicating that the Kremlin has no intention of even partially withdrawing its troops from the country.

In a message to President Karmal, published on the front page of *Pravda*, the Kremlin said the "people and Government of friendly Afghanistan" could rest assured that the Soviet Union would continue to render "internationalist aid in upholding the gains of the April revolution".

In the Soviet view, the intervention by Soviet troops and armour in December 1979 constituted "internationalist" assistance to a threatened socialist neighbour.

Yesterday's message, marking the sixth anniversary of the communist takeover in Afghanistan, said Moscow would continue to help to create "favourable conditions for Afghanistan's advance on the path of creative development", an oblique reference to the Sovietization of those parts of the country under Russian control.

There were reports under the late President Andropov that Moscow might jettison Mr Karmal and agree to a timetable for gradual withdrawal. However, when Mr Konstantin Chernenko took over in February, he made clear his support for Mr Karmal and continued Soviet intervention.

Son finds Hess in 'the best mental condition'

From Michael Biagi
Bonn

Rudolf Hess, Hitler's one-time deputy, was visited yesterday in Spandau prison, West Berlin, by his son, Herr Wolf-Rüdiger Hess, as Chancellor Kohl and other West German Government officials made a fresh appeal to the four wartime allies to release him from imprisonment after 43 years.

Herr Hess spent an hour with his father and said afterwards that he was in "the best mental condition" and also in good physical condition. The family's request for the old man to be allowed to visit his three grandchildren, whom he has never seen, was not granted.

In a personal appeal to the leaders of Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union, Chancellor Kohl again asked for the release of Hess. A government statement said that his age, health and the length of his sentence called for an act of humanity. In remarks clearly addressed to the Soviet Union, the only one of the four powers which had refused to agree to clemency, the statement said: "The Federal Government knows that the Russian nation paid an especially high price in blood... during the Nazi dictatorship. These inhuman acts cannot, however, be expiated by imprisoning one man alone for

Bonn denies building Iran atom plant

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn

The Federal Press Office has emphatically denied British press reports that West Germany has built a nuclear power plant in Iran with which the Iranians are now developing nuclear bombs.

The office referred to a denial by the Government on April 18 of a report in *Jane's defence weekly* that the plant had almost completed production of an atomic bomb and that a West German company had sent 40 experts to the plant in the Iranian city of Boushehr. The plant had been suspended after the 1979 revolution that overthrew the Shah.

Herr Peter Boenisch, the Government spokesman, said that in 1976 the Kraftwerk Union firm had made an agreement with Iran to build two power plants in Boushehr, but this was annulled in 1979 and the site evacuated. The firm, however, still had the task of estimating how much it would cost to complete the plant already begun, and 30 engineers had begun their survey in January which would be finished by the autumn.

A number of German newspapers and magazines carried long articles about Hess, all of them suggesting that it was high time the feeble old man was released.

Greeks seize Briton's forest

From Mario Modiano
Athens

The Greek Government decided to take over Achmetaga, the 10,000-acre wooded estate on the island of Euboea, from Mr Francis Noel-Baker, its present British owner, whose 1832 title Athens is refusing to recognize.

Mr Noel-Baker, the former Labour MP for Swindon who was on his way to Brussels today, told *The Times* here that he had lodged a complaint with the European Commission against the Greek Authorities for violations of basic rights protected by the Treaty of Rome in the case of Community nationals.

"We are demanding from Brussels full compensation for all the damage done to us, which is several millions, and the right to operate our forest and our farm with the full

cooperation of all local authorities, and to live in peace," he said.

Mr Stathis Yiotas, the Greek Under-Secretary for Agriculture, announced yesterday that he had endorsed a ruling by the Supreme Greek Forestry Commission last November rejecting the validity of the Noel-Baker title on the ground that the deeds surrendered ownership.

Mr Yiotas said the local Forestry Commission in Euboea was instructed to take the necessary action for the transfer of the woodland to state management. No compensation would be paid, but the interested parties could appeal to the courts.

Mr Noel-Baker is expected to take his case to the Greek courts since this is the only way of securing an intervention by the European Community.



Helping hands: Mr Karami, the new Lebanese Prime Minister, being lifted out of a helicopter yesterday after talks with President Gemayel.

Prime Minister for the tenth time

From Our Correspondent
Beirut

Rashid Karami, a veteran Sunni Muslim politician with close ties to Syria, was named yesterday as Lebanon's new Prime Minister - the tenth-time he has held the office.

Mr Karami's first act as premier was to begin talks aimed at selecting a Cabinet possibly this weekend, which

will replace the caretaker Government headed by Mr Chaffic Wazzan, who submitted his resignation as prime minister last February.

Mr Ge'ayel agreed to the selection of Mr Karami - and the appointment of a "national unity" Cabinet with equal representation for Muslims and Christians - in summit talks with President Assad of Syria.

He is one of the leaders of the Syrian-backed National Salvation Front, created last July to oppose the policies of President Gemayel.

Mr Ge'ayel agreed to the selection of Mr Karami - and the appointment of a "national unity" Cabinet with equal representation for Muslims and Christians - in summit talks with President Assad of Syria.

Greens take up fight against sex harassment

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

A quarter of all women in West Germany have suffered sexual harassment often at work, and the Greens party, which is headed by women, has announced it is calling an international conference on the problem this autumn.

One of the Green MPs was forced to resign last year following accusations that he had fondled his colleagues' breasts, and a poll taken by the respected INIAS institute, soon afterwards showed that about 18 per cent of 11 million Germany working women were harassed.

A quarter of all women felt sexually threatened at work, and a further 11 per cent had seen male colleagues making advances at other women.

But 78 per cent of men asked insisted they had never heard of sexual harassment nor experienced it. Of the 400 women polled, 84 per cent regarded coercion for sexual intercourse as harassment.

Other actions listed were the touching of genitals, which 84 per cent also regarded as harassment, demands for intercourse (75 per cent), clutching at breasts (72 per cent), invitations with a clear purpose (63 per cent), Bottom pinching (57 per cent), pornographic pictures (55 per cent), kissing (18 per cent), dirty jokes (31 per cent) and wolf-whistles, (11 per cent).

Three per cent of men questioned also complained of sexual advances - but two thirds of these were by other men.

The Greens who want to introduce an anti-discrimination Bill say women who feel sexually threatened at work are often afraid to complain for fear of losing their jobs.

The poll showed that nationwide 160,000 women had lost their jobs in this way, and this year 48,000 women's jobs are in danger.

Figueiredo defeats bid for direct elections

From Patrick Knight
Sao Paulo

Both the Government and Opposition can claim success in Brazil's congressional vote on direct elections for the President from this year. Votes in favour totalled 298, including 55 from the ruling Social Democratic Party, more than expected. Only 65 votes were cast against the Bill.

However, this fell 22 votes short of the two-thirds majority, or 320 votes, required in the House of Deputies. Three deputies abstained, and 113 were not present at the vote, which began at 11.30 pm on Wednesday and ended at 1am yesterday.

After all the pressure and violence of the previous days in Brasilia the debate and vote in Congress, where the public galleries were not even full, passed uneventfully.

The opposition is divided over what to do next: to confine activity to negotiation, which the Government says it is willing to start, or continue with demonstrations.

There are fears that in its present rather beligerent mood the Government may extend the state of emergency to the whole country.

President Figueiredo was annoyed at the demonstrations, particularly the shooting of car horns, which infuriated soldiers who were powerless to prevent despite the arrest of many people, and even the shooting of car tyres of one official who turned out to have been only parking. The President has said he will "maintain order at any price".

The embryo Trades Union Congress in São Paulo is considering holding a day of protest on Tuesday and, if emergency measures are declared, the calling of a national strike. No mention of the vote was made on television yesterday, although radio programmes and newspapers gave full details.

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THE ARTS

Cinema

Dramatic humanist parable

White Dog (18)

Electric Screen;
Cinecenta Panton StreetDaniel Takes a Train (15)
Gate Notting Hill

Jozef/Szare

Channel 4 (tomorrow)

The Heartbreakers (15)
ICA; Classic Oxford Street

Big Meat Eater (15)

Screen-on-the-Green
IslingtonAn Italian Straw Hat
Dominion (tomorrow)Samuel Fuller's *White Dog* is a humanist parable, exemplary in its simplicity. The remote origin is a *Life Magazine* short story by Roman Gary, about a dog trained by racists to attack and kill black men. Subsequently Gary used the title and the metaphor for a biography of his wife Jean Seberg, whom he saw as having been exploited by the Black Power movement in the late Sixties.

Arthur Penn and Roman Polanski were at various times considered as directors for the project. It proves in the outcome particularly suited to the direct and unequivocal style of the 72-year-old Fuller, schooled through experience as an 11-year-old newsboy ("I learnt early that it is not the headline that counts, but how hard you shout it"), tabloid reporter and pulp novelist. Fuller's most famous dictum is his list of the essential elements of a film: Love, Hate, Action, Death. This story has them all.

The big, beautiful white German Shepherd found, straying in the Hollywood Hills and adopted by an aspiring young actress (Kristy McNichol) seems at first to be a Jekyll and Hyde - the gentle, happy, protective creature comes home from nocturnal rambles, dripping with blood. In time

it appears that the beast in its innocence has been conditioned by some modern Frankenstein to be the agent of man's evil. The central drama becomes the attempt of a black animal trainer (Paul Winfield) to train the White Dog.

Fuller sticks close to his parable, telling his story in bold, dramatic images - the arena cage, in which the patient physical confrontations of man and beast take place; the eyes of the two antagonists, seen in repeated close-ups, watchful, calculating. Not the least achievement is the fabrication of the dog's performance (actually a collaboration of several lookalike animals). Without any hint of anthropomorphism, Fuller makes him the true centre of the drama, dutiful, exploited, bewildered. The moral is most forcefully brought home by the eventual appearance of the original trainer of the White Dog. This nice old gentleman and good citizen has two pretty little granddaughters by his side. The assumption is that they, too, are already in training to become human White Dogs.

Much the same moral, about the nature of human conditioning, is at the centre of Pál Sándor's *Daniel Takes a Train*. In a brief climactic scene, more horrific because it is so unexpected, two one-time secret policemen reveal, violently, that the old instincts and the old techniques are imitable. The film is the Hungarian cinema's most direct attempt to date to deal with the trauma of 1956, the counter-revolution, the Soviet intervention, the 160,000 emigrations to the West.Sándor has built a gripping dramatic thriller against this background: the story of a Jewish boy who joins a West-bound train out of rather vague motives of adventure, comradeship with an old schoolmate now among the insurgents and romantic love for a girlfriend who has gone ahead with her parents. Pál Sándor is already known here for his memorable *Improperly Dressed*, in collaboration with Elemér Rágulyi, one of the world's most gifted and resourceful cameramen. He reveals a special genius for recreating the atmosphere and sentiments of a recent past. The crowded train, and the 'crumbling border-town hotel where the refugees wait for the transports to smuggle them into Austria, are a ship of fools whose fears and hopes, farce and tragedy we are invited to share.

These are people who live much closer to history than we do, at the meeting point of West and East survivors, more or less, from the nightmare Stalin years when communists devoured communists. Sándor brilliantly shows the way that the dramas of history are reduced, finally, to personal injuries, bitterness, resentments and revenges. The young hero watches it all, and at the end turns back, to face the future, whatever it might be.

There is further commentary on the problems of living this close to history in two notable documentaries by Jerzy Kuszubowski, a recent graduate of the National Film School, which can be seen tomorrow on Channel 4. Kuszubowski was born in England to a family of Polish refugees who arrived here after the war. Jozef and Szare provide a dual portrait of his grandfather, who is now 90.

In the first, old Jozef Nowak, no longer fit to care for himself, is seen being moved from his little terrace house in London. He talks about the history he has seen, army service in two world wars and against the Soviets in 1920. His memories are stirring, the irony is that at this stage old Jozef no longer clearly remembers whose side he fought on, or what the fighting was all about. In *Szare*, surprisingly, the old man has returned to Poland to live in the village where he was born. The new experience is disappointing: the world of his youth has gone. The merit of these two documentaries is their affection, understanding, self-effacement and avoidance of indulgence either to maker or subject.The *Heartbreakers*, the first feature by a young German director, Peter F. Brätmann, is an affectionate memory of the late Sixties, when young German musicians were trying to emulate the achievement of British pop performers. It tells of a group of youngsters trying to establish a group under the leadership of a neurotic youth (Sascha Düsselkamp), who combines in his looks aspects of Mick Jagger and David Bowie, and turns out not to live up to the tough image he gives himself. The music is well dubbed; and Düsselkamp and Mary Kettikidou, as a young singer from the other side of the tracks, are interesting figures.

Big Meat Eater is a musical science-fiction horror-comedy from Vancouver, which makes a virtue of its amateurism and cut-price special



Training the White Dog: Paul Winfield at bay

effects (the alien spaceship was imported from a London toyshop at a cost of 99 cents). Directed by the English-born Chris Windsor, it is cheerfully inexpert, disarming, occasionally sharp in its picture of small-town attitudes, and always a pleasure when the mountainous black singer Big Miller is on screen in the role of the community's resident ripper.

Tomorrow provides one of the very rare opportunities to see a silent film with live orchestral accompaniment. René Clair's caustic adaptation of the

David Robinson

Labiche farce *An Italian Straw Hat* has a specially composed score by Benedict Mason, which draws considerably upon Ibert and his contemporaries, and introduces some admirably comic sound effects. The programme also includes *Ciné-avant-garde* short *Ent'acte*, originally an episode in the ballet *Relâche*, and performed with Erik Satie's original score. The conductor is Alan Fearon of the Northern Sinfonia; and the occasion should not be missed.

odd, too, and nothing reinforces this shame about our dietary habits more than a few lingering shots in an abattoir. Quite suddenly, one regrets the necessity of eating at all.

Shoe shops took on a ludicrous aspect. "O Alien", said the monotone, which would later observe that Guildford had fifty such shrines, "the cult of adoration of our lower limbs becomes something which would be very difficult to explain to you."

Explanations, in the main, were difficult, not to say pretentious and portentious, encompassing Mr Gladwell's attitudes about patriotism, religion, acquisitiveness and authority, and quite excluding humour. "I am finding it more and more difficult to be objective", said narrator to unseen and undoubtedly bug-eyed alien as we quit the abattoir. Quite, I thought, the pity is you tried too hard.

Dennis Hackett

Television
Peculiar people

What we eat, do, wear and believe in, he thinks most peculiar.

Guildford was the chosen site for scrutiny. The camera panned around, much of the time in slow motion, looking askance at its inhabitants. Seen in this way, against a background of radio-phonetic music and a baleful, monotone voice reflecting Mr Gladwell's projections, they did seem an odd lot though it should be said for the sake of Guildford, a most desirable place to many commuters, that none of us would have emerged well in these conditions.

Mr Gladwell's black-edged view is that we are doomed,

extinguishing the life of our planet in the most contrary way.

Concert

There was not much to do after *Forty Minutes*. O Alien on BBC2 last night but reach for your favourite tranquilizer. The purpose of this ambitious exercise was to look at our planet through the eyes of a visitor from another whose questions and perceived incredulities were anticipated by David Gladwell and dealt with by a narrator.

Guildford was the chosen site

for scrutiny. The camera panned around, much of the time in slow motion, looking askance at its inhabitants. Seen in this way, against a background of radio-phonetic music and a baleful, monotone voice reflecting Mr Gladwell's projections, they did seem an odd lot though it should be said for the sake of Guildford, a most desirable place to many commuters, that none of us would have emerged well in these conditions.

Mr Gladwell's black-edged view is that we are doomed,

extinguishing the life of our planet in the most contrary way.

about

The resulting dark-toned string ensemble matches the French horn well, and the latter's part in the quick movements was deftly turned by Jonathan Williams. Less distinguished were the strings, their contributions not being shaped quite decisively enough. This was especially apparent in the slow movement, where the horn soars so beautifully, its line strikingly flexible, considering the limitations of the (valveless) instrument in Mozart's time.

After this kind of sophisticated Schubert's "Trout" Quintet, with piano and double bass, inevitably sounded rather homely, above all the variation movement. Yet it received an enthusiastic and indeed idiomatic interpretation, the ensemble being almost as well integrated here as in the Ravel Introduction and Allegro.

Max Harrison

corn players feel at ease. Theirs

was in fact a distinguished performance, with the harpist, Frances Kelly, in the lead with the refinement of her nuances. Every part, though, was exquisitely shaped and balanced with the rest.

Explaining, in the main, were difficult, not to say pretentious and portentious, encompassing Mr Gladwell's attitudes about patriotism, religion, acquisitiveness and authority, and quite excluding humour. "I am finding it more and more difficult to be objective", said narrator to unseen and undoubtedly bug-eyed alien as we quit the abattoir. Quite, I thought, the pity is you tried too hard.

Then there was the food. None of us likes to be caught stuffing away in close-up. What we put away tends to look a bit

odd, too, and nothing reinforces this shame about our dietary habits more than a few lingering shots in an abattoir. Quite suddenly, one regrets the necessity of eating at all.

Shoe shops took on a ludicrous aspect. "O Alien", said the monotone, which would later observe that Guildford had fifty such shrines, "the cult of adoration of our lower limbs becomes something which would be very difficult to explain to you."

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SPECTRUM

Swimming in a sea of troubles

There are signs that the North Atlantic salmon, harassed as never before, may be changing its age-old habits. John Young reports

For the title of the noblest mammal in creation there would be several contenders. So far as fish are concerned, there are no arguments; the crown, indisputably belongs to the most mysterious and coveted of species, the Atlantic salmon.

As a sporting adversary it has no peer, as a gastronomic delicacy few equals. But, more important than that, it is a natural phenomenon whose amazing instincts capture our imagination. Even those of us who lack the opportunity or the inclination to hunt it, and the means to eat it more than occasionally, acknowledge that its extinction would be an ecological disaster.

And yet we are told that it is in mortal danger. Experts differ on whether disaster is imminent and perhaps inevitable, or whether all that is needed is some common sense applied to

Their voyages, whether to distant Greenland, or perhaps to the more accessible Faroes, are fraught with further dangers. Sea birds prey upon them from the air, at least until they reach deep waters; water borne predators include larger fish and seals - the annual seal cull off the coast of Labrador, which arouses such strong emotions, does at least contribute to salmon conservation, particularly in Canadian rivers.

The Salmon and Trout Association says it is gravely concerned about the low level of this year's spring run of salmon into British rivers, particularly in Scotland, there are inadequate stocks of the large, mature fish, which mainly return to spawn in the early months of the year, to permit proper conservation of the wild species in their native rivers.

Conversely, there has been a significant rise in late summer and autumn runs, from mid-August onwards, which comprise mainly young salmon. The association believes that the harassed North Atlantic salmon, may be changing its habits.

Of its very nature salmon live dangerously. They are really safe only during the six weeks or so after they emerge from their eggs, when they remain under the gravel beds of the rivers where they were spawned. Once the small fry take to the water, they become immediate prey for other fish and for birds such as kingfishers and herons, and fewer than two per cent are thought to survive this stage.

Those that do mature to part, spending the first year in their native rivers preparing for the great journey to the sea. In the autumn of their second year the migration begins and by the time they reach the estuaries the following spring, they have graduated into smolts, about six

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Did you know that 2 or 3 million people in Britain now have a pretty fair knowledge of the wines of the world, can tell you the bad and good years, and will inform you at the drop of a hat what wine goes with what bit of fish? That leaves nearly 50 million who couldn't care less.
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3 Place of learning (7)

4 Interestingly odd (7)

5 Clean away (3,2)

6 Pleat in rows (5)

7 Overall chief (7)

13 Turkish commander (5)

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17 Introduction (7)

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20 Alcohol (5)

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23 Loose jacket (5)

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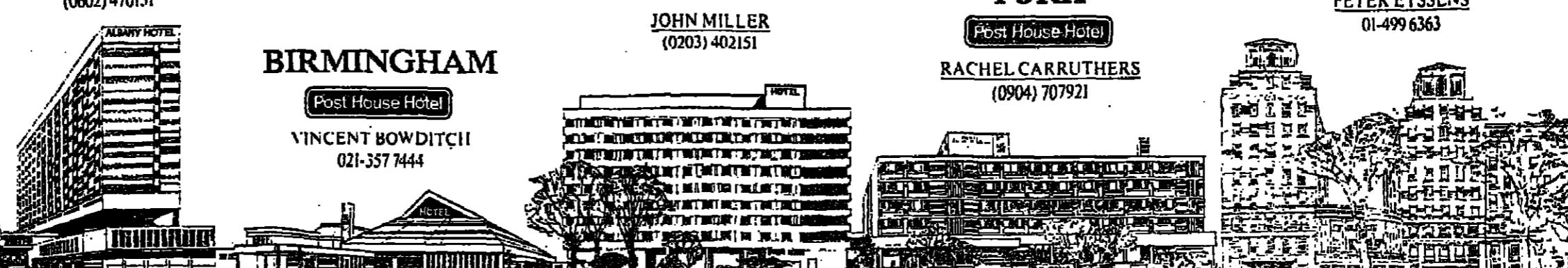
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FRIDAY PAGE

Alan Franks on the problems facing diplomats' families living abroad

Wives with get up and go

Not all diplomats and their families leave their postings quite as dramatically as Mr Oliver Miles, the British Ambassador to Libya, and his wife and children, although the prospect of a sudden move is part and parcel of the job. It is something which service wives accept with a combination of stoicism and forethought.

Women like Isobel Hickson, wife of our First Secretary in Argentina at the time of the Falklands invasion, or Sally Weston, married to our ambassador in Peking, in 1968, know only too well what it is like to up sticks at a moment's notice when a sudden crisis throws their domestic arrangements awry. So, too, does Lady Parsons, the wife of the British Ambassador in Tehran for the six years before the overthrow of the Shah.

Yet Lady Parsons, far from grumbling about her experiences, recalls them as "terribly interesting - people always concentrate on this question of the uncertainty of it all, but personally I did find it all rather fun".

Perhaps positive thinking of this sort is the only way in which diplomats' wives can compensate for the rigours of trying to make a home on shifting sands. They are rigours most graphically described by Mary Gore-Booth, wife of Britain's head of chancery at the United Nations, on BBC Radio's profile of the Foreign Office. *With Respect, Ambassador*.

"In the last six years I think we've been in four different countries, and I'm used to packing things up in a couple of weeks and moving off and going from desert to down-coats and just adapting", she said. I think that most people expect an awful lot from diplomatic wives. I think they expect them to be an extension of - I don't

quite know how to put it - a sort of Buckingham Palace. They expect them to be perfect, diplomatic, well dressed, always available, always smiling, always tactful, remembering everybody's name, never having any problems of their own, and always being a hostess, the door open."

Never having any problems of their own? That is a tall order under the circumstances. For a start, they are living in someone else's house, and even though it may be a palatial abode, it is none the less a tied cottage.

Then there is the question of the children's schooling, and - a matter which many service wives believe is under-regarded - the sense of displacement which can be experienced at the end of a tour of duty. This is seen by some as a kind of perpetual foreignness, whereby you are an alien not only when playing temporary hostess in an overseas embassy, but also when coming home to discover that in the three or five years which have elapsed, your local community has been managing quite well without you.

Education is perhaps the thorniest problem. In the smaller postings there is often no adequate schooling, particularly at secondary level; couples have little choice but to opt, sometimes against their better judgment, for boarding school back home, so that at least the children have the benefit of being plugged into a permanent system.

Finally, there are the headaches of the house in Britain. If empty, is it being squatted? If rented, would the tenants leave if you suddenly had to return at short notice?

At the time of the Falklands crisis, Michael Hickson, First Secretary in Buenos Aires, and his family had five



Isobel Hickson, Lady Parsons and Lady Stewart: a life of uncertainty and stoicism to be faced by positive thought.

days in which to leave the country. They had no choice but to leave behind the car, washing machine and other heavy items.

Mrs Hickson said: "The worst thing was that the two younger children, aged 13 and 11, were at school in Buenos Aires, and I would say that it most certainly disrupted their education. This was particularly true in maths, where they have a completely different system of instruction from our own. There was also the fact, in Argentina, that they have a long holiday from December to March, and so of course they came back to Paris just after three months without school.

The DSWA, which has a membership of about 4,000, was formed as a sort of welfare agency for the women, addressing itself to problems such as housing, payment for school fees and provision of air fares for visits home.

Despite the formalized position of the wife as shadow to the husband, life is not without its attractions. "Perhaps our generation enjoyed it all rather more than the young", says Lady Parsons, who before had been with Sir Anthony in Baghdad, Ankara, Amman, Cairo, Khartoum and Bahrain. "It is quite possible to spend your whole diplomatic life without incident, but this, fortunately, has not been my experience. I have seen some amazing places which I

would otherwise have had no chance of visiting.

"The great thing is that you are able to do everything together. You see, if you want to lead the life of a bank clerk's wife, you know that it will be secure and uneventful and that in a few years you'll have a little money, and so on. The thing I enjoyed about it all was living in a state of expectancy."

Another veteran service wife, Lady Stewart, whose husband Sir Michael Stewart was ambassador to Greece during the tense years between 1967 and 1971, views her various postings to China, Turkey, Singapore and the US as highly educational. "It is very good for Britain, as a rather self-satisfied and insular country, to realize that even though its history is marvellous, it is but a small part of the world. My experience has had the effect of putting it into context.

Diplomats are very exceptional people, you know. They have such broad horizons."

Then she adds, as a rather sobering afterthought: "Thinking of China, though, I must say I was grateful not to be there when the Red Guards burst into the embassy. I'm not particularly keen on the chanting of terrorist mobs."

'There was some street shooting'



Julia Miles preparing for a hurried exit from Tripoli.

Reviving first aid

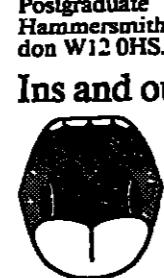
IF you were walking down a street and somebody suddenly collapsed in front of you, would you know what to do? The chances are your answer is "No". But if you were in the US or Canada, any of the Scandinavian countries, or Australia, and you collapsed, it is highly likely that somebody would be on the scene to resuscitate you.

The impetus for teaching resuscitation techniques to the public as well as to health care professionals came in the US 10 years ago. It was recognized then that, since between 60 and 70 per cent of sudden deaths caused by heart failure happen before the patient reaches hospital, everyone in the community should be able to help in the first four critical minutes after collapse.

A group of doctors in Britain have established the Resuscitation Council to encourage more people to learn the skills of resuscitation and to standardize training. Last month they published a training manual called *Resuscitation for the Citizen* as part of the campaign.

Contact a local voluntary aid society like St John Ambulance or the Red Cross for details of where you can be taught the techniques. *Resuscitation for the Citizen* is available from Department of Anaesthetics, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital, London W12 0HS.

Ins and outs



Gone are the days when it was fashionable to whip out a child's tonsils because if they were inflamed they were thought to be a祸 for secondary infections. Tonsillectomy, nevertheless, remains a controversial operation. Professor Donald Harrison, of the

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Institute of Laryngology and Otology, says that although more is known about throat infections, which children would necessarily benefit from the operation is open to doubt. And for ethical reasons it is impossible to pick one random group of children, remove their tonsils, and compare their progress with another group who have had no operation.

Despite these difficulties there has been a large reduction in the number of tonsillectomies carried out in the last four or five years.

One reason is the recognition that only 50 per cent of throat infections are caused by bacteria, and the other half caused by viruses, cannot be prevented by tonsillectomy.

Also, tonsils which appear very inflamed are often not as damaged as expected when they are examined after removal.

In addition, according to Professor Harrison, GPs nowadays rarely see children with true acute tonsillitis: children

who regularly have sore throats tend to be dosed up with antibiotics.

Yet there are cases when tonsillectomy is recommended. Problems often begin when a child first goes to school and comes across a whole host of new infections. Although parents complain their child is often laid low by sore throats, many exaggerate the discomfort. Certainly their child may have a sore throat but it does not prevent him from being up and about.

Face-saver



Motorcyclists are less likely to be seriously hurt in road accidents if they wear full-face crash helmets rather than the open face variety, according to doctors in Newcastle.

In a recent letter to the *British Medical Journal* they report that motorcyclists wear

ing open face helmets are 10 times more likely to sustain a facial injury and five times more likely to suffer a head or neck injury than motorcyclists wearing full-face helmets.

A survey over 18 months in a casualty department showed that 13 of 38 motorcyclists who were wearing an open face helmet when they were involved in an accident had head or neck injuries. This compared with only 11 of 156 motorcyclists wearing full-face versions.

Artists at risk

Artists in the United States - professional and amateur - have been warned that their work could damage their health. A nationwide campaign to alert them to the hazards of the materials they use has been launched.

In 1980 the School of Art Institute in Chicago asked Nancy Seeger, a research consultant, to write a series of short brochures on the subject. The

task has taken four years and she has produced five books: an introduction and four guides on how to use materials safely in printmaking, painting, photography and ceramics. A sixth booklet, on metalwork, is about to be published.

The author says that artists rarely realize the exact composition of their materials and even less what effect the chemicals they contain could have on their health.

Volatile organic solvents used in brush and roller cleaners, for example, can cause headaches, nausea, dizziness and fainting and even chronic chest complaints. Photographers frequently contract dermatitis from chemicals in their darkroom solutions.

The simplest safety measure she recommends, in her series of alternatives for artists, is to ensure that the workshop is well ventilated with a through draught.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

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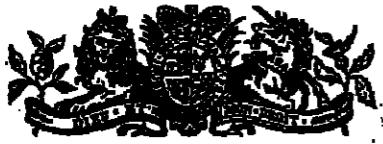


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THE TIMES DIARY

A prophecy too late

Novelist Jeffrey Archer wishes the Libyan siege had taken place six weeks later. In his book *First Among Equals*, now being printed by Hodder for publication in July, he uncannily presents an international crisis between Colonel Gaddafi and Mrs Thatcher. In a "barbaric act" a group of 100 Libyan guerrillas hijack a Royal Navy destroyer. The opposition demands action. "How long will he (the Defence Secretary) allow negotiations to continue when it is well known throughout the diplomatic world that Gaddafi is a master of procrastination?"

Kinnock then asks the Foreign Secretary when Britain will break off diplomatic relations. Yet Archer seems to be just one step ahead. Michael Heseltine has been replaced by the fictional Simon Kerslake; the Foreign Secretary is a Charles Seymour and Leon Brittan becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the other hand, David Owen survives as SDP leader. No doubt Archer's agent would have been distressed if he had not. She is Owen's wife, Deborah.

CROWN COURT

Identities of two eminent QC's who are to star under assumed names in a dramatised murder trial on Channel 4 later this year, were disclosed to me yesterday. The silks, whose identities are secret because of the Bar's ban on advertising, are two of Britain's leading criminal QC's - John Mathew, who recently defended Sarah Tisdall, and who represented a defendant in the Jeremy Thorpe case, and Richard Du Cann, among whose most celebrated cases was that of Lady Chaterley's lover. Preparing over the TV case - *The Trial of Richard III*, who is accused of murdering his two nephews, will be Lord Elwyn-Jones, the former Lord Chancellor, appearing under his own name. He is not "for hire", and thus cannot be accused of advertising.

Time to buy

"If Maxwell won't, I will," says *Time Out* publisher Tony Elliott, who tells me of his plans to form a consortium to buy the *Observer*. Although he confesses that *Time Out's* profits would amass only two-and-a-half per cent of the purchase price, he does have a formidable industrial relations record. After a strike in 1981, his staff went off to form *City Limits*.

Cheeky

Mrs Thatcher has no doubt been crossed off Colonel Gaddafi's Christmas card list. Pity he sent her such a heartfelt message on his greetings card last year. Inside it were quotes from Matthew 5 (39) - "If someone slaps you on the right cheek come and offer him your left"; Matthew 5 (43) - "You have learned that they were told 'Love your neighbour, hate your enemy'"; Matthew 5 (44) - "But what I tell you is this: love your enemies and pray for your persecutors".

BARRY FANTONI



I don't get it - they're paying us in £50 notes

Ritual cleansing

The congregation of St Stephen's Church, Lympne, Kent, obviously take the scriptures literally: after they had sung Psalm 51, which includes the verse, "Thou shalt purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean: thou shalt wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow", the collection bag was found to contain a "3p off" voucher for Paragon bleach.

Traveller's plug

The final report of the New Ireland Forum is due out next week and David Gilliland, the Government's chief information officer at the Northern Ireland Office in Belfast, just happens to be flying off to America this weekend for two months. The report will, of course, create a stir in America, and Ireland's many friends in Congress are likely to exert greater pressure on Britain to take an initiative over Northern Ireland. Gilliland tells me his trip is pure coincidence; cynics in Dublin say they aren't fooled.

Take your pick

"So much for rape and incest in Stoke-on-Trent on Tuesday's documentary. Not much of that in Wednesday's *Gardener's Question Time*... The strained links that have made Margaret Howard's *Pick of the Week* a mischievous cult among fellow Radio 4 employees are to be immortalized in an anthology, edited by Hutchinson's managing director Roger Houghton. "We are looking for items like the prayer Patrick Lichfield read on *My Favourite Music*," says Houghton, who inspired the collection. PHS

A nuclear summit for Europe

by David Steel

The Nato alliance is celebrating its 35th anniversary at a time of increasing internal pressures. Recent US-European relations have been permeated by mutual distrust and suspicion. There seems to be a dramatic decline in British public support for US policies.

Many Americans are asking whether the risk to their nation is worth the continuing defence of an ungrateful Europe. Many Europeans wonder whether their security lies in being tied to a US administration which too often seems aggressive, insensitive to human rights abuses, and lacking in self-control.

I believe there is scope for turning European fears into a more positive recognition of a common security role and for the need to promote detente. At the heart of the issue is the question of European defence cooperation.

Although security issues must be placed on the European agenda we must not overlook the distance between the aspirations of the European defence dialogue and strategic realities. The firing of cruise and Pershing missiles depends entirely on the US president - we still do not have the dual key that the Americans have been proposing for 25 years. The US remains the only western power with second strike nuclear capability on land, sea and in the air. And the US defines the doctrine and the consequences of Nato strategy.

But the expansion of the EEC offers a challenge and an opportunity. An enlarged Community will mean that 11 of Nato's 16 states will be political partners in the EEC as well as military allies in Nato. That Community will have a population of more than 300 million, will be technologically advanced, relatively prosperous and with

developing common institutions. Europe already makes a major contribution to its own defence - providing more than 90 per cent of the ground forces, 80 per cent of the main battle tanks and two-thirds of the major ships in the European operational area. It is time that the logic of a single European voice on defence matters was properly developed.

It is through Europe that a fresh initiative to break the nuclear arms race could come. The aim should be a nuclear summit, at which both Britain and France would be represented. And its task would be the following:

Firstly, to negotiate a freeze on all future missile manufacture and deployment. Such a move must be mutual and verifiable, and would be a preliminary stabilizing act. As such it would meet the deep concern felt by many that the "machines of war" had developed a momentum of their own, beyond the grasp of man. Such a freeze would include scrapping Trident, halting cruise and Pershing deployment and stopping the further build-up of Soviet missiles.

Secondly, such a summit must pave the way for a resumption of negotiations in Geneva so that genuine reductions in weaponry can be achieved. It has never made sense to keep negotiations on intermediate and strategic missiles in self-contained compartments. The case for merging INF and Start, and including British and French nuclear forces, has become overwhelming.

Thirdly, Nato should indicate its desire to

move away from its damaging reliance on "flexible response" - the notion that military resistance to a Soviet conventional attack might escalate through the use of tactical and finally strategic nuclear weapons.

With some 6,000 or so short-range battlefield nuclear weapons sprinkled across central Europe, it is more likely that a Third World War would start by the firing of a nuclear artillery shell than by the launching of an SS-20, a Minuteman or a Trident missile. That disturbing prospect underlies the need to raise the nuclear threshold.

I believe there should be a "no first use" declaration, coupled with a battlefield nuclear weapon-free zone in central Europe. Naturally, the abandonment of "flexible response" has immediate consequences for the conventional deterrent. General Rogers himself has pointed to the steps the member states of Nato would have to take to maintain sufficient armed forces capable of resisting a Soviet armoured thrust. The importance of the MBFR talks, negotiating conventional force reductions, should therefore be upgraded, with a clear linkage through to the combined INF/Start talks at Geneva.

I believe that these are three practical, immediate and attainable measures open to the nuclear powers. But the essential first step - the precondition of a nuclear summit - must be the revival of detente. The spiral of hatred and fear which fuels the arms race has to be broken if we are to hope for survival.

This article is adapted from a speech which Mr Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, delivered recently to the Royal Institute for International Affairs.

Roger Boyes on Poland's unlikely millionaire society



How the others live: a Warsaw cafe, where cognac costs a month's wages, and an elegant dacha

The champagne and banana set

At the time of night when the cleaners start work on the street debris (yellowed newspapers, broken bottles - rarely food or cigarette ends), and the homeward bound buses flash past and drunks sprawl into doorways, at about that time the rich come out to play. The Porsches and Mercedes line up outside the Architects' Club in Foksal Street and out spill the fast set of the communist world, velvet bearded, bejewelled and bejewelled. In Poland, the season has begun.

It was ushered in by a big ball in the club. Gucci leather beat a tattoo on the floor, cognac flowed like vodka and the wealth (with its natural accessories, talent and beauty) was paraded as thoroughly and tactfully as missiles on Red Square. Wow! Bielicki, a grey-haired playboy and organizer of the Miss Poland contest, launched the event by whirling a girl around the floor.

Then the rich joined in - the boutique owners, private businessmen with overseas contacts, greenhouse proprietors (who make fortunes by growing flowers rather than time-consuming and boring vegetables), architects and car dealers. Talent was represented by a sprinkling of actors, designers and the satirists Jan Pietrzak and Witold Filler; beauty by a brigade of models employed by fashion designer Grazyna Hase.

These are the new rich. Some flourish despite, and some because of, the Polish crisis. They are despised by the hardline Marxists who believe that they are mocking the working class with their unproductive wealth. They are distrusted by many ordinary people who see them as a symbol of an unjust system.

The intelligentsia is impoverished - a university lecturer would have to pay an entire month's salary for one bottle of cognac; the workers are feeling the squeeze, everybody is debilitated. But the Warsaw chicanes, more glamorous even than its Budapest counterpart, dances on to the music of champagne corks.

They eat bananas, available only at two private markets in Warsaw at a cost of £3 each. They go on package tours to Turkey, to China (cost - close to a million zloties, or seven years' average wage), to Vietnam, where the enterprising sell cigarettes and buy snakeskin to make into handbags.

They buy their leather trousers and Hermes scarves from the Rambertow market, near the Soviet garrison, at Paris prices. Or they buy from private fashion collectors.

They use private helicopter taxis to take them from Cracow to the ski resorts - Zakopane, Bukowina or Szczawnica near the Czechoslovak border. There they rent chalets or, if there is some unforeseen blunder, a hotel suite, pay bribes of up to a thousand zloties to jump the queue for the ski lift and hire restaurants for the night in lieu of a good night-club. In truth, Zakopane is less of a ski resort, more of a cat walk for those who want to see and be seen. The truly skilled of the "banana youth" (as even the elderly rich are known) promenade down the main street of this once-charming mountain village challenging passers-by to take in their Swiss skis, their Polaroid sunglasses, their French zip-up suit and Italian boots. Even

the tan comes from Helena Rubenstein. After a while it is time to rest in preparation for the party (with a small p) ahead.

Lenin, with his new economic policy (NEP), saw the need for private entrepreneurs to speed up economic recovery and thus, as a temporary measure, to build up the inner strength of a communist state. In Poland, the banana youth are a form of Nep-men but with the important difference that all industry is in state or cooperative hands. That means the entrepreneurs are confined to fringe industries such as fashion, to the service sector, especially hotels and restaurants, to private trading in scarce goods such as cars and to exploiting various, more profitable branches of private agriculture. More often than not, these businesses have to break the law, either because the law is simply not geared to the needs of private enterprise or because it is impossible to obtain raw materials or planning permission in any other way. The entrepreneur is therefore vulnerable: it is possible to become a zloty (even a dollar) millionaire legally in this country was considerably bigger than it is today, and when we had twice as many parochial clergymen there were fewer bishops. So why is it that as the number of practising Anglicans and clergy have considerably decreased, we require more and more bishops?

Hence the Polish season. There is no Ascot, no grousing shooting on the moors. But there is a rather eccentric rollercoaster year from Zakopane in winter to the spring balls in the capital and Cracow and summer on the Mazurian lakes or Baltic coast. The pace is exhausting, the zloty cost huge, and it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the rich are an embarrassment.

But there is a vague sense that although the rich may not be bringing Poland any great benefit, they are an inevitable party of a modern state, even a nominally Marxist one like Poland. And crisis or Cossack, there is a bit of profit for most people. This year, for example, the small resort of Dęby, much to the relief of the local forester's son who is accustomed to making a few zloties by guiding school children through the woods to overlook the site of the beach where the metropolitan rich and their attendant actresses sunbathe without clothes. Perhaps Konstantin Chernenko or his hardline allies in the Polish party would argue that this is all rather corrupt - but then neither he nor his Polish colleagues have ever experienced a Polish banana-and-caviar party.

They short cut is through dollars, selling them, buying them. The black market rate for a dollar is 600 zloties compared to 100 at the official exchange points. Two thousand dollars thus buys over a million zloties, enough to live comfortably for two years without working. The scramble is thus on for dollars; all foreign trips must be used

not for relaxation but for profit.

The zloty millions are a fool's gold. As long as they stay in Poland, the millionaires are as rich as Croesus. Huge dachas are constructed with loving care. Inside they bristle with video machines and kitchen mixers and hi-fi equipment. A man from the village does the gardening, his wife cooks, her brother looks after the swimming pool, the grandmother is paid to queue for the meat and the grandsons clean both the Volvo and the Polski Fiat. As soon as the millionaire leaves Poland, the money trickles through his fingers.

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PAYING FOR EXPORTS

Trade issues will dominate the economic agenda of the London summit in June. The "sherpas" - officials of the seven participating nations who draft the communiques weeks in advance - have been banging on the walls of each other's import barriers. But there is another form of protectionism which is quite as insidious: the use of export subsidies to secure international contracts.

Eighteen months ago, a group of government economists (led by the Treasury) produced a report arguing that Britain's export subsidies were costly and ineffective, as a means of supporting industry or creating employment. Yesterday the National Economic Development Office, under pressure from the "little Neddies" of the industries most affected, issued an unusually angry public response.

Stripped of the unproductive quarrel about figures (estimates of the cost per job supported range from Nedo's £2,000 minimum to the Treasury's £200,000 maximum), there are three issues entangled in the dispute. First, should all industrial nations try to achieve a kind of multilateral disarmament in the subsidy war? Nedo, regrettably, does not even seem fully prepared to accept this objective, which greatly weakens its argument. Governments, however, have made some progress in this direction since the Treasury report was produced.

The interest-rate subsidy on export credits has been reduced, because the "consensus" rates of interest agreed by industrial nations were raised, after long

and painful negotiation, last year. (The cost has also been cut, less reliably, by a fall in market interest rates, narrowing the gap to be met by government subsidies.) The burning issue now is the use of "mixed credits" - a combination of development aid tied to contracts with industrial concerns in the donor country and export credit finance. It is much to be hoped that pre-summit meetings of ministers will reach some agreement regulating the use of this expensive and distortive form of export subsidy.

Using the aid budget this way is an abuse of its primary purpose: to assist development in the receiving country. It is an abuse which makes it easier to argue for aid to be distributed by international organisations, with unrestricted tendering for the projects involved. A much more difficult question concerns the use of this and other forms of export subsidy by one country if others persist in subsidising their exports. If greater multilateral disarmament is impossible, does it make sense to go it alone?

As in the nuclear debate, the arguments are finely balanced. With no subsidies to give up, Britain has no bargaining power; the government goes naked to the trade conference table. The same danger of escalation exists, however: under pressure from its own industries, each government may ratchet up subsidies at ever greater international cost.

There is, however, a third issue distinct to the trade debate. Even if other governments continue with their subsidies, does it make economic sense to

CASUALTIES OF DIVORCE

"It is very easy", declared a psychiatrist giving evidence to the Commons social services committee, whose report on children in the care of public authorities was published yesterday, "for a child to go through care with no one knowing whether they are left-handed or right-handed". With all possible goodwill, the staff of council homes for children whose families have proved unable to look after them cannot provide all the intimate individual attention that every child needs. The family context is the best - preferably the child's own family - and a warm foster-home if not.

It is a small sign of progress in recent years towards living up to this proposition - which would have the unhesitating assent of almost every worker involved in the field - that the number of children fostered in England is now very slightly higher than the number in residential homes. But the rise has been slow, and the variation between different local authorities is still far too wide. The apparently encouraging trend may to some extent only reflect some councils' practice of running down their residential places to save money. Cheaper still of course, would be helping families not to break up in the first place.

In the endless variety of harsh circumstances which scatter parents and their young children, there will always be cases where the best choice and even the second best are not available. But yesterday's report argues forcefully that if society paid

more regard to prevention and less to patching up failures after the event, much public expenditure as well as much human misery could be avoided. In an age of scarce resources, responding to an actual catastrophe is always too apt to take precedence over averting the nebulous possibility of one. But when, for instance, the money saved by keeping a single child out of care could pay for one additional full-time social worker, the penalties of false economy can be severe. Care takes a fifth of local authority spending on personal social services today.

The committee ranges widely over factors which may threaten families struggling to stay together, and admits that in many cases the exact line of cause and effect and the exact degree of benefit that may be expected from a given course of action are hard to quantify.

There is need for closer research into the relative advantages of different courses - perhaps with the assistance of pilot projects. But the general thrust that prevention is better than cure must be right.

The committee's proposals range from the very remote - like the formal teaching of "parenting skills" to tomorrow's parents while they are still at school - to the very immediate, like greater discretion for councils to make small cash loans to families to tide them over a financial crisis which might otherwise precipitate break-up - which, all the evidence shows, is far more difficult to repair than to avert. Some, such as its call for a channelling of more state aid to unemployed families through the supplementary benefits system, imply considerable central government expenditure. Others require only a change in attitudes, such as its rejection of the fashionable dogma - virtually unsupported by evidence - that coloured children should only be fostered with families of their own race. Relatively few coloured families qualify as foster-homes - partly, no doubt, because too little effort is made to recruit them - and so a group of children over-represented in residential homes is denied the chance of family life.

The report's advocacy of a state-funded conciliation service for couples considering divorce is of growing relevance, as the proportion of children thrust into care by a broken marriage increases. The failure of co-operation between public services which sends children into care because their parents have avoidably been made homeless is rightly criticised.

What is lacking - and it is plain that the evidence in some cases simply does not exist and in others would in principle be almost impossible to supply - is any ranking of the cost-effectiveness of its numerous and diverse proposals. But some kind of scale of priorities is needed if an effective programme is to be created to ameliorate one of the saddest social problems of our time.

UNREST IN PUNJAB

Sudden outbreaks of violence are a sad but familiar feature of life in the Indian subcontinent. But while the recent unrest in the state of Punjab does not compare with the savage communal bloodletting in Assam last year, it has cost many hundreds of lives and threatens to undermine the political and economic stability of India's most prosperous state. As such it is not a problem that the Prime Minister of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, can afford to neglect.

In some respects the present trouble in Punjab has its roots in the nature of Sikhism, the proud and militant religion that grew out of Hinduism four hundred years ago as a reaction against the caste system and Hindu polytheism. Some two-thirds of the Sikh community now live in Punjab, the rest being scattered around India and overseas. Sikh political leaders have long been familiar with the likes of Sant Bhindranwale, or even moderate leaders of the Akali Dal. Many Sikhs, especially among the professional and business classes, have allegiances that lie elsewhere. Moreover the successful Green Revolution that has transformed agriculture in Punjab during the last two decades has done much to secularise younger Sikhs, and weaken old loyalties. Indeed, it is this very process that has helped ignite the flames of Sikh fundamentalism, rather than Shiite fundamentalism.

The unrest in Punjab has confronted Mrs Gandhi with some of the classic dilemmas posed by political extremism. Not all Sikhs by any means sympathise with the likes of Sant Bhindranwale, or even moderate leaders of the Akali Dal. Many Sikhs, especially among the professional and business classes, have allegiances that lie elsewhere. Moreover the successful Green Revolution that has transformed agriculture in Punjab during the last two decades has done much to secularise younger Sikhs, and weaken old loyalties. Indeed, it is this very process that has helped ignite the flames of Sikh fundamentalism, rather than Shiite fundamentalism. It was sparked off by the forces of modernization in Iran. Nevertheless the power - and the power to intimidate - of Sikh extremists has done much to display.

Sikh politics have however been made more complex during the past few years by the

subsidise ours? Companies competing for contracts have no doubt that earnings and jobs will be lost without equality of support, but the Treasury makes a powerful macroeconomic case against their special pleading. Only about 8% of manufactured exports, concentrated in the capital goods industry, benefit from subsidies (as little as one and a half per cent of gross national product).

The UGC has just completed the second distribution of so-called "new blood" research posts as part of a three-year programme designed to mitigate the worst effects of government cuts in university funding.

The total figures, so far, are as follows: science, engineering and medicine (excluding information technology) - 488; social sciences and education - 51; arts - 48. These figures, of course, reflect DES guidelines. They can only be interpreted, therefore, as a massive reallocation of funds carried out without public debate.

The prospects for the arts look even grimmer when one has access to the details of the distribution within the humanities. What is, in terms of the volume and quality of its student applications, the strongest of the arts subjects - English - has been entirely overlooked both times. In other words of the near 600 new posts created countrywide over the past two years, English departments - that is, departments designed to study and transmit the literature of the nation - have failed to secure a single one.

There must be local reasons for this extraordinary statistic. My point, however, lies elsewhere. I don't think that there can be much doubt that the arts are now regarded - to use the terminology perfected at Downing Street - as "wet" subjects.

We know only too well what that means. But before the arts are finally allowed to drift to the peripheries of our culture some thought ought to be given to what a society deprived of all serious contact with its intellectual and cultural traditions would actually look like.

Yours etc,

J. A. BERTHOUD,
University of York,
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Heslington, York.

Grim outlook for arts subjects

From Professor J. A. Berthoud

Sir, Two recent communications in your columns - a report of the British Academy's response to the University Grants Committee's questionnaire on university prospects (March 29) and a letter from the Association of the University Professors of French (April 10) - have expressed anxiety about the future of the arts. There is increasing evidence that these anxieties are not unfounded.

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From the Rector of The Edinburgh Academy

Sir, Girls who choose to come to boys' schools are told very clearly what the difficulties are. They usually have serious reasons for their choice.

Some want particular courses, including for example, A levels, which are not generally available in Scotland. Some need a change, not necessarily to a boys' school, for a more questioning academic climate or for a mixed sixth form or because they are disenchanted with their present school. Most of them subsequently think that they were right, most enthusiasm.

We accept them, when we can, simply because they want what we offer, not for financial reasons. We enjoy their presence in class, but it does not follow that we should be completely co-educational.

Few schools can offer it, but an alternative which some children and their parents might prefer would be to have two nearby single-sex 11 to 16 schools, each sharing teachers with a common sixth-form college.

What is certain is that, in the independent sector, if girls and their parents do not want these sixth-form places in boys' schools such places will not survive.

I remain, yours etc.

L. E. ELLIS, Rector,
The Edinburgh Academy,
Henderson Row, Edinburgh.

NCCL and racism

From Mr Richard Clutterbuck

Sir, It was with grave misgivings that I read your report (April 16) of the recent decision by the National Council for Civil Liberties not to recognise the civil rights of certain organisations, including the National Front.

The council seeks to be a forerunner in propounding a democratic society, yet by so deciding it seems to deny that very purpose. A democratic society presupposes criticism, choice and the development of ideas, all of which are wholly dependent on the free flow of information and opinion.

In failing to come to the aid of the "fascist" or the "racist" who is denied his civil rights, including freedom of expression, I am denying myself the opportunity to hear, to criticise and to choose.

It will be noted that article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights both sets out the principle of freedom of expression and then subjects it to permitted limitations, but only to such

limitations as are prescribed by law and also "necessary in a democratic society".

It may well be that the council will at some future date reconsider its decision and when it does so the following extract from Lord Justice Scrutton's judgment in *O'Brien v Home Office* (1923) may be taken as a yardstick.

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Yours faithfully,
RICHARD CLUTTERBUCK,
The University of Sussex,
School of Social Sciences,
Arts Building,
Palmer,
Brighton,
Sussex.

April 17.

From Mr Stephen Sedley, QC

Sir, It is quite untrue to say, as your Social Policy Correspondent says (April 16), that the National Council for Civil Liberties has decided that "it would no longer recognise the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Balance of dues to God and mammon

From Mr John Murray

Sir, Your leader on the Dimbleby lecture (April 21) was welcome in that it pointed out that bishops should not assume that they have privileged insight into the political and administrative means of securing most objectives. But your own conclusions are excessively kind to the Bishop of Liverpool at the expense of Professor Minford.

The Bishop of Liverpool suffers from the delusion that moral indignation permits us to ignore economic realities. Professor Minford endeavours to make us face them. There can be no fruitful compromise between these two approaches and we have wasted half a century in trying. Some pertinent economic realities are:

1. There is no popular thirst in for the arts in Britain, save in the special sense summed up in Shaw's dictum that if you propose to rob Peter in order to pay Paul you can always be sure of the enthusiastic support of Paul. If the Bishop believed in equality, he would have to advise his "poor" flock to be prepared for much more poverty, since we would have to abandon the privileged living standards built up by our colonialists, capitalist grandfathers and share what we have with the third world.

The struggle for personal betterment through personal effort is the mainspring of a prosperous economy. Egalitarianism discourages that effort.

2. In husbanding scarce resources we perform must allocate them among competing claimants. The notion that this allocation can be done by politicians or bureaucrats has been totally discredited by our own post-war experience, by its farcical repetition in third world nations and by current experience in France.

Those of us who abandoned the Socialist dreams of our youth in the light of this experience have faced the reality that the problem of private poverty cannot be solved merely by throwing public money at it. The only road to a prosperous, well employed community best able to look after its least fortunate citizens, is one in which men of talent, courage and energy will be continuously galvanised by the prospect of personal reward which, when won, will be theirs to reinvest, taking their own judgement with their own money.

Without such economic pathfinders labour is blind, investment sterile, the prospect of prosperity recedes to infinity and the scope of our charity is greatly diminished.

3. Some of Liverpool's problems are its own fault. "Mr Heseltine's busload of businessmen" whose failure to invest in Merseyside was implicitly criticised in the lecture, may have been impressed by the record of local labour, which has been renowned for intransigence and politically motivated disruption for half a century.

The recent irresponsible antics of the city's Labour councillors can only have reinforced that impression. No one wants to invest in unrest. No enterprise can succeed where management is mocked.

4. Inflation is the sign that a nation is not earning its keep. Successive past governments have conspired to

hide this truth under a veil of illusory prosperity, selling the future for present votes. The results are plain to see: a catastrophic fall in the value of our currency, high wages demanded to qualify or quantity of output and the widespread delusion that we are entitled to automatic improvements in our living standards.

The time has come to return to cutting our coat according to our cloth and to abandon the comfortable notion that personal problems can be resolved through state appropriation of someone else's money.

Mrs Thatcher's administration has stopped the rot; economists such as Professor Minford are seeking further ways in which to reharness private interest to public advantage, such people constitute the only hope of reversing our frightening post-war decline and removing the poverty which the Bishop deplores. He should pray that they succeed and we must pray that his prayers are better than his political and economic panaceas.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN MURRAY,
New Dyke House,
Lambton Avenue,
Lytham St Annes,
Lancashire.

April 21.

From Mr William Wallace

Sir, I have read your sermonising editorials propounding Conservative theologie with increasing bemusement over the past year. If I understand you right, a great deal of the Christian tradition must be

stood on its head. The pharisee, for example, was an excellent man, preoccupied with his "individual approach to God" (I quote your leader of April 21). In the modern world he would clearly have risen to be a bishop, or perhaps to be Dean of Peterhouse. The samaritan, on the other hand, was an interfering busybody, not content to accept the unfortunate side-effects of the market economy, but intervening in pursuit of mistaken socialist values.

The golden age of English Christianity to you, to Edward Norman, William Oddie and others, must I assume is the 18th century, when the Church of England was essentially the church immittant supportive of the status quo in all its unavoidable imperfections - complete with the rich man in his castle, the poor man at his gate.

For myself, I would have been with the Wesleys and the nonconformists, preaching those dangerous and militant values of compassion, justice, brotherhood and community.

You are broadminded enough to suggest in the best broad church style, that "neither side has a monopoly of right answers" in the debate about Christianity and free market economics. On the contrary, I regard some of the values propounded by our current government as profoundly unchristian, and view these attempts to demonstrate that Christ was a Conservative as theologically absurd.

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Advantage the professor in Fraser's war of words

No significant announcement by House of Fraser would be complete these days without the obligatory custard pie cast in the general direction of Lonrho, holder of 29.9 per cent of House of Fraser's shares and perpetual concern to the department stores group.

Yesterday House of Fraser announced pre-tax profits for the year to January up by 25 per cent to £38.7m, on the back of a nine per cent sales improvement to £841m. The final dividend is 6p a share, making a total of 8.5p against 7.5p previously.

But Professor Roland Smith, the chairman, could not resist adding that Lonrho's attempts to demerge Harrods from the rest of the group had so far cost House of Fraser the grossed-up equivalent of £8m, "enough to build two new stores", as he put it.

The figure has been dressed up for propaganda purposes. The actual cost of circulating shareholders and holding meetings for them has been about £4.5m. But some of this has not been tax deductible, so it has been grossed up to show how much profit has had to be earned to allow for that.

On the other hand, these sums do not include the drain on executive time and energy, time which the Lonrho board doubtless believe to be well spent. In November 1982, Professor Smith told Lonrho to get its tanks off his lawn, and yesterday he argued confidently that Harrods was so closely integrated with the rest of House of Fraser that the demerger debate must be deemed over.

Lonrho will find that edict hard to swallow, particularly as Harrods' trading profit rose by some 20 per cent to a record of just under £20m. That means that it has less need of outside capital, but it must also make its potential stock market value that much higher as a separately quoted company. Harrods' performance is all the more impressive, remembering the car bomb which exploded outside the store in December. Apart from the horrific death and injury incurred, the Christmas trade was devastated. Coupled with the bomb detonated in Oxford Street after Christmas, House of Fraser estimates that it lost £10m sales and perhaps £2m profit over all its London stores in the immediate aftermath.

What we shall never know is how many overseas tourists have altered summer plans as a result of those winter outrages and, for that matter, the siege at the Libyan People's Bureau. In House of Fraser's favour are the continued buoyancy of consumer spending coupled with only limited prospects for any recovery in sterling. A slightly wild card is previous experience suggesting "that more Americans tend to stay at home in a presidential election year.

But the company's sales so far this year are 11 per cent higher, which should provide enough of a platform for profits to improve to around £45m. We have yet to see the full fruits of the current five-year refurbishment programme, itself another bone of contention with the Lonrho camp. The tanks are likely to remain on the lawn, but at least the barrels are lowered.

Mystery deepens at Minet

At first glance, the affair of Minet's missing millions looks like yet another of those Lloyd's mysteries which in another age Holmes and Watson could have unravelled in a trice. Yet more details surfaced yesterday when Minet, one of Britain's largest insurance brokers, published its 1983 results, which threatened to add a still more frightening aspect to the imbroglio.

Ray Pettitt, Minet chairman, spelt out the facts of the PCW affair fairly calmly. The problems in the underwriting agency arose from various reinsurance arrangements made during 1970-1982. The programmes were immensely complicated, involving the formation of more than 150 companies and trusts.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Nigeria gas go-ahead

Nigeria has told Shell that it intends to "speed up the implementation" of a \$6.6 billion (£4.7 billion) liquefied natural gas (LNG) project which it was widely expected to scrap.

Shell was appointed project leader, and one of only two equity partners, by the government of President Shehu Shagari less than two weeks before it was deposed.

UBM, the builder's merchants, has boosted pre-tax profits for the year to February 29 to £10.209m, up from £2.68m. Turnover increased from £172.3m to £179m. A final dividend of 4p has been recommended making 6.5p for the year.

CLIVE DISCOUNTS published profits, after tax and transfers to hidden reserves, were £1.3m. (1983: £1.85m). Tempus, page 17

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$381.60 pm \$379.90
close \$376.60 - \$377.268.5-
£269
New York (latest): \$377.50
Krueger-Rand (per ounce):
\$387.387 (£276.25 - £277.25)
Sovereigns (new):
\$88.25 - \$89.25 (£63 - £63.75)
*Excludes VAT

Pension funds do better

By Lorna Bourke

A survey of the 836 United Kingdom pension funds monitored by stockbrokers Wood Mackenzie shows that many must now be in a position to improve benefits - which could mean better terms for early leavers - or cut contributions.

The average total return on the pension funds monitored reached 22.7 per cent over the past year.

Funds which performed best

Shares slump after £41.7m foreign deficit

Overseas losses hit Wimpey

By Ian Griffiths

The Stock Market wiped £11m off the value of George Wimpey, the construction and engineering company, after it announced exceptional losses of £41.7m on three of its overseas activities, and that pre-tax profits in 1983 had fallen by £700,000 to £45m from last year.

The biggest loss of £22.9m came in Saudi Arabia where the group has a 49 per cent interest in an electrical and mechanical engineering company. It is in financial difficulty and losses of £16.4m on contracts and £6.5m on overheads and a reduction in the company's activities have been incurred.

Whitehall threat to subsidies angers leading exporters

By Derek Harris

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● Who's in the money?

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

Loan scheme on borrowed time

By Derek Harris

The Institute of Directors has joined the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) in asking the Government to retain the Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme whose future is in doubt when the experiment ends in May.

Both organizations want changes to reduce losses under the scheme, with the confederation (CBI) in favour of eventually eliminating it. At present the Government guarantees 80 per cent of loans, leaving the banks with only a 20 per cent exposure on failures.

Leading banks, which have already made clear they are willing to continue with the scheme, are also starting to take a more positive line on supporting its continuation. The Co-operative Bank is to lobby the Government to persevere with the scheme and plans to present evidence on how similar schemes have worked in other countries.

Banks criticized

The bank would not object to reducing the guaranteed portion of each loan to 70 per cent if that were the only way of keeping the scheme going, according to Lewis Lee, chief general manager of the Co-op Bank.

At National Westminster Bank, Les Wood, the loans scheme manager, said: "It is a useful scheme. There are now businesses up and running that otherwise would not have been except for it. We are willing to look at whatever changes the Government might feel necessary."

NatWest has so far lent around £120m under the scheme, rather more than half of it to new businesses, which it estimates have alone produced 12,000 jobs.

A recent report on the scheme by Robson Rhodes, the accountants, was critical of both banks and borrowers, although it considered the scheme had been a worthwhile experiment. It put the failure rate of businesses in the scheme at one in three, implying a cost to the Government of around £30m a year. But there were signs of improved performance, which could mean losses met by Government might be £25m a year.

Alan Stote, chairman of the CBI's smaller firms council, has told Norman Tebbit, Secretary

of State for Trade and Industry, that "it would be a severe knock for small firms, when the recession is gradually turning up, if the whole idea of this new and experimental form of lending was jettisoned." The scheme had been a relatively cheap form of job creation, Mr Stote said in a letter.

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One route to better efficiency would be to have more equity involvement where possible by the principals in a small business, he suggested.

A more professional approach, with greater expertise, was needed from those in small business, their professional advisers like accountants and those in the banks at branch level, added Mr Hutchinson. He said: "To get realistic business plans on paper would help everybody and so would a method for ensuring regular monitoring of small businesses. It could be the way forward. It would be as simple as producing pro formas that would regularise all the necessary information."

Swinton Insurance, Manchester-based insurance brokers who in 26 years have built up to more than 100 branches mostly around the north of England, has added a new element to a franchise scheme launched last year, *Derek Harris* writes.

Franchising is only just emerging in professional services like insurance and accountancy as a means of expansion. Swinton is introducing a buy-back franchise which can be invoked after three years if a franchisee decides not to carry on. The franchisee gets a price equal to at least the amount originally invested. If the business is well developed this would be reflected in the price struck, according to Swinton. The offer does not preclude the franchisee selling on to a third party, although Swinton would have to approve the new franchisee.

Oil and video show the way

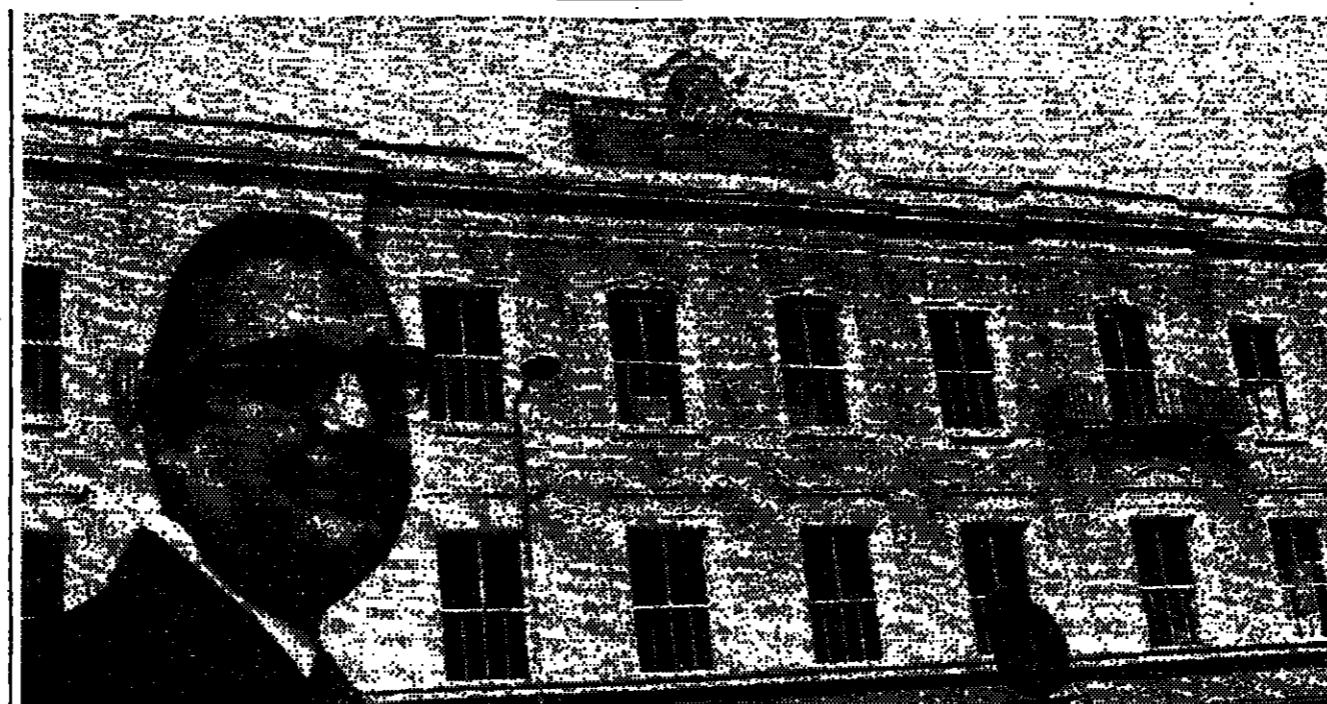
By Wayne Lintott

The oil industry and video services are quickly emerging as the two mainstays of industrial sectors attracting Business Expansion Scheme funds.

In a straw poll of the companies in which the City's biggest BES funds invested in the financial year ended April 1984, property came a close third, while individual entrepreneurs with a service satisfying a niche in already developed sectors generally covered the remainder.

Within the oil industry two companies considered to have a profitable future were Ensign Geophysics and Kinelpower; both received substantial sums.

Ensign picked up £250,000 for a 32.9 per cent equity stake



Reynolds of BAT in Brixton: providing 400 jobs

● More funds for research

A subsidiary goes in to BAT for the small firm

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BRIEFING
■ Swinton Insurance, Manchester-based insurance brokers who in 26 years have built up to more than 100 branches mostly around the north of England, has added a new element to a franchise scheme launched last year, *Derek Harris* writes.

There is a string attached to buying back a £2,000 franchise fee would be for life.

The franchisees, offering trading under the Swinton name and expertise in setting up shops, are not cheap. An initial investment of

£18,000 is needed, of which £7,000 must be in cash. An additional £4,000 in working capital is also needed.

So far there are three Swinton franchisees, all of them with an initial investment of £18,000. Another nine should open up for business by the end of 1984, according to Roger Chamberlain, Swinton's franchise director.

● Contact: Swinton Insurance Brokers, 31/33 Princess Street, Manchester M2 4EW.

simplified application procedure to the bank, which will be making loans through its small business unit's development loan scheme. Normally three-quarters of funds needed would be lent, but a greater bank involvement would be considered.

● Contact: Tenants should apply to their regional tenanted sales organizations within Courage or John Smith.

■ Rothmans International is spending £300,000 on a business and technology centre at Basildon, Essex, to help new small businesses. Rothmans recently closed its tobacco factory there and some of those affected want to start up their own businesses. But anybody can apply. Workshops and offices are planned.

● Contact: Alan Coles, Carreras Rothmans, Christopher Martin Road, Basildon (0268) 22844.

BAT Industries, Britain's third largest company, and one that is already, in the van among private-sector providers of workshops for small businesses, plans to gear up its efforts to provide not only workshops but offices and retail units. The plan could lead to a quadrupling of the number of small workshops so far being provided, adding up to 800 to those already on offer in Liverpool and those soon to be on the market in Brixton.

As well as its tobacco manufacturing, BAT is involved in retailing through the International supermarket chain and the Argos discount catalogue chain, in cosmetics with Yardley, and in paper manufacturing through Wiggins Teape. BAT also recently acquired Eagle Star Insurance. BAT's role is seen as one of prime mover in schemes, effectively by acting as guarantor on financing where projects like workshops need to be got off the ground. Mr Reynolds said: "We are not subsidizing anybody. Capital projects like the Brixton one — which involved around £1m for the freehold and another £2m for conversion — will have to break even or could do better than that. Where the small businesses benefit is in getting a tenancy on a monthly basis instead of being stuck with a long lease."

In workshop groups, businesses also have available a full range of back-up services, from site management to secretarial help. In its schemes so far BAT has seen a failure rate among tenants of only about 10 per cent. — D.H.

● Contact: BAT Industries Small Businesses, Windsor House, 80 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0NL (01-222 7979).

R & D ready for a revival

Electra Investment Trust is likely to give a boost to research-and-development projects at present languishing in some large companies, and in partnership with smaller, under-capitalized firms, *Derek Harris* writes.

Electra sees itself as a pioneer in Britain of such partnerships and may extend the idea to cooperation with universities.

The first investment under the new plan, announced yesterday, has involved Thorn-EMI and Electra each investing £100,000 in System Simulation, a London-based designer of advanced graphics and database software. It gives each a 30 per cent stake, with System Simulation's management holding the remaining 40 per cent. With

Electra having acted as the catalyst as well as investment partner, Thorn-EMI will offer markets for System Simulation's products and services.

Thorn-EMI is keen to increase its already strong presence in the growing software market.

In further ventures Electra is most likely to seek out unexploited R & D projects with the prospect in some cases of twinning them with different companies, possibly large ones, with research establishments where there are development facilities and with small high-technology companies.

Electra's Terence McKenna, said: "We think this joint venture approach reduces the

risk profile inherent in all start-up investments."

Where a large company is involved, it is being envisaged that it would offer second management to provide the skills in finance, administration and marketing that start-up companies often lack.

Electra, about half of whose £200m portfolio is invested in unlisted companies, is looking initially to five investments, involving Electra in up to 21.5m in total.

If partnerships as such are to be created as the best way of exploiting dormant R & D projects, it will mean rewriting the rules on partnerships, which are restricted to 20 partners. It also makes desirable a change in the tax laws on royalties.



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Leaders surge ahead

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 9. Dealings End, Today. \$ Contango Day, April 30. Settlement Day, May 8
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

FT - ACTUARIES INDICES									
INDUSTRIAL GROUP									527.24 (521.75)
500 SHARE INDEX									578.05 (573.96)
*EARNINGS YIELD									9.61% (9.63%)
DIVIDEND YIELD									4.17% (4.21%)
P.E. RATIO (NET)									12.85 (12.75)
ALL SHARE INDEX									532.18 (527.70)
DIVIDEND YIELD									4.35% (4.35%)
estimated									(previous close)

1983/84	Int. Gross	Div	Gross	Div	Gross	Div	Gross	Div	Gross	Div	Gross	Div	Gross	Div	Gross	Div	Gross	Div	Gross	Div	Gross	Div	Gross	Div								
High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Yield	Vield	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Yield	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Yield	High	Low	Stock	Price	Chg	Yield								
BRITISH FUNDS							1983/84						1983/84							1983/84												
SHORTS	924	Exch	34	1984	950.4	+	3,031	10.42	10.42	304	203	Aamerham Int	228	+	64	24.15	304	18	EDES	336	+	201	8.1	10.25	186	62	Ldn Brick Co	183	+	7.9	4.3	10.25
100%	104	Exch	34	1984	950.4	+	14.32	9.06	9.06	195	105	Anglo Am Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' A	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	London Tids	183	+	1.4	22.45	10.25
107%	104	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' B	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Standard Tel	352	+	1.3	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' C	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Trans Oceanic	328	+	1.2	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' D	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Tribune Inv	328	+	1.1	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' E	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	1.0	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' F	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	0.9	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' G	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	0.8	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' H	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	0.7	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' I	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	0.6	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' J	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	0.5	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' K	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	0.4	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' L	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	0.3	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' M	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	0.2	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' N	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	0.1	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' O	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	0.0	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' P	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	-1	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' Q	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	-2	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' R	31	+	3.0	17.15	10.25	145	45	Telecom Inv	328	+	-3	22.45	10.25
107%	101	Exch	24	1984	1005	+	11.72	9.13	9.13	201	101	Anglo Amer Int	228	-	10.0	32.15	309	18	ED Mid A Pres' S	31	+	3.0	17.15</td									

ICI earnings leap but fear lingers

By William Kay, City Editor

The City's recent recriminations over alleged doomsdaying by Mr John Harvey-Jones, the chairman of ICI, were swept away yesterday when the chemicals company produced first-quarter profits

well in excess of most analysts' guesses. But behind the smiles lay the lingering fear that the top of the chemical cycle may be nearly upon us.

Sales rose by only 5 per cent, to £2.37 billion, and a fifth of that rise came from currency

effects. But the £350m extra sales surged through to a £117m leap in profits to £245m. After a virtually unchanged depreciation charge of £107m, net earnings galloped ahead from 12.3p a share to 23.9p. Mr Harvey-Jones reports:

"All major business sectors operated profitably." The star performers were pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals. ICI shares rose 12p to 618p after 624p. They have been 650p this year.

Vickers' cash claim continues

The incredibly slow wheels of the European Commission of Human Rights have turned another notch. Sir Richard Cave, the new chairman of Vickers, reported at the company's yearly meeting yesterday.

Vickers has claimed for several years that it was not adequately compensated for the nationalization of shipbuilding assets and a share of BAC, now part of British Aerospace. It wants another £50m for the BAC stake alone.

Sir Richard told shareholders that the European Commission had adopted a confidential report. This would now go to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of European Court of Human Rights when it would be published.

On results, Sir Richard said: "The financial position of the first quarter shows an encouraging improvement compared with 1983."

In brief

• STEWART NAIRN GROUP: Six months to December 31 (nine months to December 31, 1982). Figures in £000. Turnover 256 (473). Pre-tax profit 236 (375). EPS - basic 0.39p (0.44p), diluted 0.29p (0.32p).

The company recently completed the acquisition of the freehold interest in 9/15 Sackville Street, London W1, which

is entirely let to Hambro Life Assurance.

• BRITISH ASSETS TRUST: Six months to March 31. Quarterly dividend 1.4p. Shareholders can now expect a total for the year of not less than 5.50p per share (4.90p). Figures in £000. Income 4,366 (3,700). Pre-tax revenue 4,016 (3,312) after interest and expenses 350 (388). Tax 1,554 (1,397). EPS 2.47p (1.9p). NAV 204.4p (185).

• JERSEY GAS COMPANY: Chairman has written to shareholders to advise them of plans for removal of storage facilities for butane to a safer situation.

The cost of the move will be about £2.5m. The scheme will require consent of shareholders and the liberalization of a 1918 law.

• BORDER BREWERY (WREXHAM): The offers by Marston, Thompson and Everhess have become unconditional in all respects and the proposals to acquire the outstanding Border debenture stock have been approved and are binding on all debenture stock holders.

Marston has acquired or agreed to acquire a total of 5,226,512 border ordinary shares (97.29 per cent of the issued ordinary shares) and 111,064 border preferred shares (74.04 per cent).

• WIRE AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS: Final 1.1p, mak-

ing 2.1p (1.9p) for 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 3,350 (2,867). Pre-tax profit 270 (222).

• ESTATE AND AGENCY HOLDINGS: Dividend 3p (2p) for year 1983. Gross rental income £939,438 (£952,673). Pre-tax profits £417,235 (£323,769). EPS 4.62p (3.75p).

Reduced gross rental income for 1983 reflects the continuing sale of properties.

• UNITED WIRE GROUP: Half year to March 31. Dividend 2.2p (same). Figures in £000. Turnover 10,542 (9,033). Pre-tax profit 842 (171). EPS 6.41p (1.14p). The continued improvement in the level of profits results from higher sales in all the group's companies.

• RIO TINTO-ZINC: Sir Anthony Tuke, the chairman, says in his annual report that a company can only be bound by the laws of the countries in which it operates and not by United Nations resolutions unless they are made law. He was replying to persistent criticism of RTZ's investment in the Rossing uranium mine in Namibia.

• WATMOUGH (HOLDINGS): The chairman, Mr P. G. Walker, told shareholders at annual meeting that the year has commenced fully in accordance with company's expectations. Turnover for the first three months to March 31, 1984, is more than 15 per cent higher than the same period last year.

Watmoughs has entered into an agreement to purchase for cash the share capital of the Heron Press (Group).

• TOYE AND COMPANY: The chairman, Mr Bryan Toye, says in annual statement "at the time of writing I am delighted to say that there appears to be a continued upturn in inquiries received leading to order books in some areas becoming more satisfactorily extended. Sales to date are running at approx 10 per cent above the same period for last year.

Suter lifts stake in Francis

By Jonathan Clare

The company suffered from business failures among customers and there will be a provision for bad and doubtful debts of nearly £23,000 (under £5,000). The rationalization of the companies within the group is now virtually complete.

The higher turnover has been achieved with the same workforce.

• Suter, the refrigeration and hairdressing equipment company run by Mr David Abell, has increased its stake in Francis Industries to more than 35 per cent.

Suter's £14.4m bid for Francis, which makes metal drums and gearbox parts, is being

strongly contested and a profits

forecast for the current year is likely to be published today.

Suter's stake was increased by

buying in the market at the bid price of 127p by Britannic Syndicate, part of Robert Fleming Group which advises Suter. The Talever Panel has

already ruled that Britannic is

acting in concert with Suter.

Suter said last week when it raised its offer by 1p from £1m that it would not increase it further. It added on Wednesday that a higher offer would not be forthcoming even if there was a recommendation from the Francis Board.

A revised offer expected next

week is likely to be more critical than the first.

Fleming expects to give little

credence to the profits forecast.

"We think it is rather early in

the year for a firm forecast,"

said a spokesman.

Although Suter has said the

bid will not be increased it has

not limited the time it will be

open. However, under takeover

rules it must close 60 days from

the date of the first bid terms.

Turnover reaches £1,500 m ... workload at a record level.

George Wimpey PLC Preliminary Statement of Consolidated Financial Results (unaudited) for the year ended 31 December 1983.

	1983 £m	1982 £m
Turnover:		
Work carried out by the Group	1393.0	1128.0
Attributable share of Associates work	87.0	112.0
	1480.0	1240.0
Operating Profit of the Group	55.8	55.7
Exceptional items	42.1	—
profits	42.1	—
losses	(41.7)	—
Share of profits less losses of Associates	(0.1)	0.8
Interest — net payable	56.1	56.5
Profit before Taxation	45.0	45.7
Taxation	(7.0)	(7.4)
Profit after Taxation	38.0	38.3
Minority interests	0.9	(0.3)
Profit after Taxation and Minorities	37.1	38.6
Extraordinary item — Deferred Tax	(11.2)	—
Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	25.9	38.6
Dividends	8.6	7.7
Retained Profit for the Year	17.3	30.9

values there. The Group has honoured its financial obligations and written off its original investment, resulting in a loss of £9.2 million. The Group has renegotiated its position so that, depending on the extent to which property values in Hong Kong recover, it may recoup some of the loss.

(c) The Group has a 49% interest in an electrical and mechanical engineering company in Saudi Arabia which is in financial difficulty and is being supported by its shareholders. Losses of £16.4 million have been incurred on contracts and a further £6.5 million on overheads and the costs of reducing the company's activities. The directors believe that the losses have now been contained and adequate provisions made. The outcome will remain uncertain until contracts are completed and contractual claims settled.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENT

In January 1984, the Group disposed of half its investment in The Oldham Estate Company PLC for £1.7 million and has granted the purchaser an option to acquire the balance of the holding for a consideration of £17.8 million, in aggregate £34.8 million. The book value of the entire holding in the 1982 accounts was £32.6 million compared with the original cost of £23.0 million. As a result, a profit of £1.7 million will be realised in 1984 and, if the option is exercised, £17.8 million in 1985.

Deferred taxation on the 1984 Oldham profit has been deducted from the investment revaluation reserve.

The Chairman and Chief Executive, Mr Cliff Chetwood, comments:

Property Development and Investment

The Group's property portfolio has been very rewarding over the years; nonetheless, partial ownership can inhibit effective management and severely restrict the marketability of the investments concerned. The Board has held the view for some time that, in general, Wimpey should conduct its property businesses either without equity partners or in joint ventures in which we can participate more actively in direction and management. Accordingly, during the year, holdings in associate companies and investments in the UK were rationalised, as previously announced.

Elsewhere during the year, our wholly-owned investment programme was strengthened and net rental income rose by £2.3 million to £8.8 million, while rent reviews currently under way may further increase income during 1984.

Outlook

I believe there is ample scope to build on the Group's underlying financial strength and strong position in a number of markets. Although recent organisational and management changes will take time to bear fruit, I am convinced that we are now set on the right course. Much depends on the prevailing economic circumstances both in the UK and overseas and, while some of our markets are reasonably buoyant, we are still feeling the effects of the worldwide recession in a number of areas.

Nevertheless, our workload is at a record level and I am confident in our capability to respond to the opportunities that will undoubtedly arise."

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL DATA

	1983 £m	1982 £m
Turnover of the Group and Share of Associates		
United Kingdom	822.0	716.0
North America	231.0	180.0
Near and Middle East	176.0	148.0
Elsewhere	251.0	136.0
	1480.0	1240.0
Abridged Balance Sheet:		
Tangible Assets	290.8	260.1
Investments	63.6	112.6
	354.4	372.7
Work in Progress and Stocks	471.0	410.9
Net Debtor/(Creditor)	(160.6)	(153.8)
(Excluding Finance) — Note (a)	33.3	33.1
Cash and bank balances	689.1	662.8
Assets Employed	476.4	506.3
Shareholders' Funds	183.1	147.7
Borrowings	23.9	6.0
Deferred Tax	5.7	2.8
Minority Interests	689.1	662.8
Borrowings Less Cash	149.8	114.6
As % of Shareholders' Funds	31.1%	23%
Earnings Per Share — Note (b)	13.3p	13.7p
Dividends Per Share	3.05p	2.73p
Shareholders' Funds Per Share	169p	180p
Notes:		
(a) Debtors include £38.5 million outstanding in respect of the Group's interests in Euston Centre Properties PLC which has been received.		
(b) 1982 data per share has been restated to reflect a 1 for 10 capitalisation issue of shares in 1983.		

The Annual Report will be posted to all shareholders in late May. If you would like a copy, please send the coupon.

To: Corporate Relations Department, George Wimpey PLC, Hammersmith Grove, London W6 7EN.

Please send me your 1983 Annual Report

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Company/Address _____

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TWO SIDES TO COMPARE:

WATMOUGH (HOLDINGS) PLC

Another record year 1 for 5 scrip issue

Group turnover	1983 £22.5 million	1982 £21.0 million	Increase

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ATHLETICS

Clouds loom over the stirring deeds

By Pat Butcher

The Zola Budd affair would be comic book stuff, were it not for the implications of her move from South Africa to Britain. The exploits of the barefoot *wunderkind*, thrashing all comers when vanishing, read like those of the *Wizard of the Wizard*, stepping out of a drawing onto the White City cinders and breaking the four minute mile some time before Roger Bannister managed it. At least there was no doubt that both were British.

Miss Budd, it has been decided by the governing body of the land, is a British citizen, but Sir Alan Cottrell, the British President of the European Athletic Association, asks a question that has been largely ignored: "Is she a British athlete?"

"Yes," said a representative of the British Amateur Athletic Board yesterday, "this has been checked very thoroughly. She is eligible."

The International Olympic Association are theoretically open to the idea, but such time as Miss Budd might be elected for the Olympics. But, pertinently, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the President of the International Olympic Committee, whose eligibility commission will informally discuss Miss Budd's case this afternoon, has said: "Until I have a letter from the British Olympic Committee (sic) asking for a ruling, Miss Budd there is no way that she can even think about running in Los Angeles."

So Miss Budd's eligibility to represent Britain is still as uncertain as how she will perform when she finally has to run against domestic opposition. The adage that "a good big 'un' will always beat a good little 'un' is manifest nonsense in athletics. The day Miss Budd has talent, as evidenced by her times. However, she has yet to reproduce them in Britain.

If she does not go to Los Angeles, there will be the commercially-inspired prospect of a race or series of races against Mary Decker, who has survived years of injuries after being a teenage phenomenon herself.

The British Board's eagerness to accept Miss Budd is equal only to the eagerness of the British Management Group, who persuaded - with the help of £200,000 - Miss Budd's family to decamp from South Africa to Surrey. Miss Budd has a tremendous talent, which could be nurtured to produce great Olympic performances in 1988, when she is 21. It is more than an impression that she is being flung into the arena four years early so that a number of people can make a fast buck.

• An IOC spokesman said today that the commission would make no ruling on whether the three-year "naturalization" law - which prohibits athletes competing in the Olympics for three years after a change of citizenship - would be waived. Instead the commission will make a series of recommendations to the IOC who will make a decision at their next meeting here between May 29-30.

TENNIS: CURREN BENEFITS FROM BREATHERS IN DALLAS

Dickson too slow for his own good

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Dallas

The go slow provisions in the modern rules of tennis simply have to go - and the sooner the better. Too many players abuse the right to stall for up to 30 seconds between points. Mark Dickson, an affable and careful man who tends to procrastinate, was the chief culprit in the preliminary round of the annual singles festival promoted by World Championship Tennis and sponsored by Buick, the car manufacturers.

Dickson's reputation as a good sportsman is marred by his irritating habit of fiddling about, repeatedly bouncing the ball between service points. He is one of those players who seem to have the internal clock that tells them exactly how far they can go. They push the 30 second interval to the limit so persistently that umpires often turn a blind eye to occasional transgressions.

This time Dickson's slowness worked to his opponent's advantage. Kevin Curren, using the breathers to reconsider his tactics, recovered to beat Dickson 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3 in three hours and 29 minutes. "So it was good in a sense," Curren said later. "But a lot of players are upset and I wouldn't be surprised if there is a rule change. Mark plays all his matches like that and the only way to get him out of the habit is to change the rule to 20 seconds. He has it down to a rhythm and he always finds an excuse to delay the game on critical points. The worst thing is the bouncing. You're waiting to receive service and you don't know when he's going to hit it."

Dickson made the reasonable comment that he was respecting the existing rule. A spectator made a reasonable comment, too, by tossing a coin on to the court when Dickson was making a fuss about a service call. "A nickel hit me on the foot," Dickson said. "I was hoping it was a quarter. In any case a linesman got it to before I did."

Curren has been having trouble with his forehand and decided that this week he would revert, whenever it seemed a good idea, to the "double-handed forehand that used to be one of my strengths". He gradually played himself into form, just in time, whereas Dickson could not maintain the sprightly authority that won him the first two sets.

Much the same thing happened when Bill Scanlon, a Dallas man was beaten 2-6, 3-7, 7-6, 6-3, 6-2 in three hours and 15 minutes by Vitas Gerulaitis. The match ended at 1.12 in the morning (the stadium was almost deserted except for a knot of Scanlon's local supporters). Gerulaitis said later that his back hurt and that after two sets he was "about ready to bag it". In the third set Scanlon led 5-2, and had a match point, again service.

At the beginning of the fifth set, Gerulaitis was given a conduct warning when arguing with the umpire, who had overruled a line call. Gerulaitis then offered a heckler "a racket sandwich". The incident "got me pumped up," Gerulaitis said. These days he often seems to need a little pumping up.

In the previous day's matches Tim Mayotte beat Tomas Svitol in "I got too tired to win" and an unusually aggressive Eliot Weltscher beat Henrik Sundstrom -

In need of a Clough

By Lewine Mair

Anthony Hunting, son of the international football referee, John Hunting, would seem to need a Brian Clough to work on his mental approach. Seeded fourth in the 16-and-under hardcourt championships, sponsored by Prudential, at the Edgbaston archery club, Hunting went into his quarter-final match with Graham Spalding of Nottinghamshire, convinced that he was going to lose.

Although he let slip the first set, he won the second and was soon 4-0

More black coaches

Britain is to have more black tennis coaches. A special course was held at Walton Heath, the White Horse whisky golf personality for March. He receives £250 and a gallon of whisky after being the leading money winner on the recent Safari tour. He earned £21,164.66 by taking first place in the Nigerian Open, equal ninth place in the Muthula Open and equal fifth in the Zambo Open.

Award for Murray

Even Murray, a playing professional at Walton Heath, is the White Horse whisky golf personality for March. He receives £250 and a gallon of whisky after being the leading money winner on the recent Safari tour. He earned £21,164.66 by taking first place in the Nigerian Open, equal ninth place in the Muthula Open and equal fifth in the Zambo Open.



Dickson: took an age between services

who won the Monte Carlo tournament last Sunday and played here at a time when all he wanted to do was get to bed and recover from jet-lag.

These four matches, the equivalent of a qualifying round, occupied the court for a

total of 12 hours and 11 minutes and meant that eight men were left to contest the first prize of about £107,000. The pairings were John McEnroe and Gerulaitis, Curren v Johan Kriek, Jimmy Arias v Tetsushi and Mayotte v Jimmy Connors.

The play - and the money - which comes with being top of the class, have lured him back. If he does cross gloves with Renard he will be meeting the son of a boxer who was familiar in Britain 20 years ago, Jean, son of boxer Howard Winstone. Derry Trevor, Jean, is a former Belgian

motorcross champion, who only followed his father into the sport at 21 because he needed the money to repair one of his motorcycles.

Colin Jones, Britain's world

welterweight champion, will meet a top American at the Afan Lido, Aberavon, just ten miles from his home, on June 13.

In Britain's middleweight division, Errol Currie will appear on the Hearn v Duran world championship bill in the Bahamas on June 15 following his ill-tempered win over American Stacy McSwain, at Alexandra Palace

Miss Mandlikova out

Lake Buena Vista, Florida (Reuter) - The unseeded Laura Araya of Peru surprised the second-seeded Hana Mandlikova, of the Czechoslovakia, with 7-5, 6-3 win on Wednesday night in the second round of the women's tennis tournament of champions.

Miss Araya won the 12th game of the set after a delay when Miss Mandlikova disputed an apparent ace service. Her protest was overruled by the umpire.

In an earlier upset, Lisa Bonder of the United States eliminated the eighth-seeded Virginia Ruzici of Romania, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4, in a match lasting more than two hours.

In other second round matches, Jo Durie, of Britain, defeated Jennifer Mundi, of South Africa, 6-3, 6-2; and Sandra Stewart, of Denmark, 6-2, 6-4. Kathy Horan, of the United States, defeated No. 6, best Catherine Tavani of France, 6-4, 6-2 and seventh-seeded Sylvia Hamka of

West Germany ousted Frederic Bonsignori of Italy, 6-2, 6-0.

SECOND ROUND: L: Bonder b V Ruzici (Rom) 6-1, 6-4, 6-4; R: Araya (Peru) b Hana Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) 7-5, 6-3. W: K Horan (Den) 6-2, 6-4; S: Stewart (Den) 6-2, 6-4; J Durie (USA) 6-3, 6-2; Mundi (S Africa) 6-3, 6-2; H Hamka (West Germany) 6-4, 6-2; Bonsignori (Italy) 6-2, 6-0.

THIRD ROUND: L: Araya (Peru) b Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) 7-5, 6-3; R: Bonder (USA) b Durie (UK) 6-2, 6-4.

FOURTH ROUND: L: Durie (UK) b Mandlikova (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; R: Araya (Peru) b Bonder (USA) 6-2, 6-4.

• A new international tennis tournament on the grand slam events is to take place at Delray Beach, Florida, in February, to be organized by Tennis Professionals (ATP) and Women's Tennis Association (WTA) announced on Wednesday.

The two-week competition with £1m in prize money, will be held from February 5 to 17, 1985 at Rod Laver's international tennis resort, here.

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CRICKET: A DAY WHEN OUTSTANDING BATTING MADE FRUSTRATION FOR ENGLAND'S SELECTORS

Ineligible Gooch is the day's most desirable batsman

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Lord's: MCC, with seven second innings wickets in hand, lead Essex by 147 run.

On another day that was made for batting, the bowlers again held their own. In six hours 13 wickets fell for 326 runs. Gooch got 78, McEwan 70 and Lloyd 51 not out, of the others only Gatten passing 20. However long this spell of weather lasts, will not bring a lovelier day for watching cricket.

The irony was, of course, that the two batsmen to play outstandingly well are both ineligible for England. McEwan because he is a South African who has not thrown in his lot with England and Gooch as a

Scoreboard

MCC: First Innings: 240 for 8 dec (11. C. J. Cowdrey, 100; R. G. Williams, 100; R. D. Lever, 10-3-53-5; P. G. Turner, 20-3-62-4; P. Gooch, 7-75-1).

Second Innings:

C. J. Cowdrey not out 111
R. G. Williams 100
R. D. Lever 100
P. G. Turner 20-3-62-4
P. Gooch 7-75-1

Essex: Total (3 wickets) 118
C. S. Cowdrey, R. G. Williams, 100; R. D. Lever, 10-3-53-5; P. G. Turner, 20-3-62-4; P. Gooch, 7-75-1.

Score: Total (3 wickets) 118
C. S. Cowdrey, R. G. Williams, 100; R. D. Lever, 10-3-53-5; P. G. Turner, 20-3-62-4; P. Gooch, 7-75-1.

Wickets: Gooch 7-75-1; Cowdrey 10-3-53-5; Turner 20-3-62-4; Cowdrey 7-75-1.

Extras: (b) 5, (l-b) 2.

Total: 118
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-16, 2-17, 3-45, 4-127, 5-154, 6-155, 7-156, 8-157, 9-158, 10-159, 11-160, 12-161, 13-162, 14-163, 15-164, 16-165, 17-166, 18-167, 19-168, 20-169.

BOWLING: Cowdrey 16-1-74-2; Cook 16-2-55-4; Cowdrey 17-7-47-3; Cook 16-2-52-0.

Umpires: B. J. Meyer and D. R. Shepherd.

Oxford men save some face

By Richard Streeton

THE PARKS: Glamorgan, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Oxford University by 242 runs.

A series of vigorous strikes by John Hopkins gave Glamorgan's second innings attractive momentum yesterday and increased the advantage given to the county by their bowlers. Both opening batsmen were out before the close with Jones caught at mid-on and Hopkins held behind the wicket.

Earlier Oxford, who had lost Moller the night before, at least had the satisfaction of saving the draw, even though it probably would not have been enforced. Oxford's innings lasted until delayed tea interval and they tended to be unconvincing in the pitch they gave bowlers little encouragement. More than one University player disappointed by getting out after he had taken a good look at the ball.

Edwards spoke a calm, correct and pronouncing manner by being as much as he could not smoke the fifth cigarette of this particular sin I have seen in six days' cricket this season. It happened against Selby, who kept the best line among the quicker men and finished with six wickets.

Barwick was economical but Thomas, on whose shoulders Glamorgan pin so much hope this season, began waywardly though he extricated some lift later.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings: 361 for 8 dec (Yanns Ahmed 152 not out, A. L. Jones 82; D. A. Thomas 4 for 82). Second Innings:

J. A. Hopkins 20, C. H. Thomas 10, D. A. Thomas 4 for 82; D. A. Thomas, M. W. W. Selby and R. Edwards 2 for 100.

OXFORD: Total (2 wickets) 104.

Yanns Ahmed, D. A. Francis, J. F. Steele, D. A. Thomas, M. W. W. Selby and R. Edwards 2 for 100.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-88, 2-101.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings:

R. M. Miller 10-4-29-6; R. Edwards 10-4-29-6.

R. M

Referee's performance is more significant than home advantage

By David Miller

What I believe is largely a quite misrepresented factor, the advantage of playing on a home ground, can be triumphantly exposed by Liverpool when they meet Roma in the European Cup Final on the Italian champions' own ground, the Rome Olympic Stadium, on May 30.

Such a victory, against opponents including such international players as Falcao and Cerezo, of Brazil, and Conti, of Italy, would establish Liverpool as the most successful European club of all time, a after Real Madrid: they would have four victories in the major trophy compared to Real's six and the three each of Ajax and Bayern, not to mention two UEFA victories.

In terms of longevity, they have by their performances, unbroken over 20 seasons, exceeded even Real, though without ever equaling the aura gained by Di Stefano and Puskas, or even, should one say, by the less successful Manchester United of Charlton, Law, Best and Crennan.

To continue at a tangent for the moment, Liverpool's continuing achievements are indelibly linked to Rush's emergence as the most lethal close-range British forward since Greaves, Law and Best, and in an era even more dominated by intimidating defenders. He is, I would say, at least as good as Rossi, and approaching the class of Gerd Muller, and must be considerably more valuable than Bryan Robson.

It is widely claimed that being obliged by UEFA to play



Fagan: Going for treble

Rooms by the banks of the Tiber, trying to storm Horatius on his own bridge, is an unacceptable piece of administrative bumbling and inequality. This was roundly denied, amid the players' chiming of champagne glasses and singing, by both Joe Fagan, and general secretary Peter Robinson on the way home from Bucharest. Nor was their opinion one of momentary euphoria after Dynamo's cynical tactics had been utterly repudiated.

"It doesn't mean a thing, we take everything in our stride as it comes along, and always have done," Fagan said. The phlegmatic, yet quietly elated, second lieutenant from the Anfield boot-room who has splendidly maintained the red ribbon in the daunting footsteps of Bill Shankly and Bob Paisley may achieve in his first year a rare trophy of trophies.

Robinson gave that bland smile, which has for long

concealed a wealth of administrative efficiency at Britain's best-run club, and said that there would be no protest to UEFA: "It's not our style!" He added, with a twinkle, that they might just possibly mention it afterwards. If only all our clubs behaved as well.

The truth, of course, is that if a team are good enough with experience and temperament to match, they will win anywhere, as West did against Sweden in the 1958 World Cup final. What is infinitely more significant, on May 30 and in all such instances, is the performance of the referee. If in Rome he is at least as efficient as Paul, of West Germany, in Bucharest and it is hoped even better, then Liverpool will be at no disadvantage the moment the first whistle blows. Football teams are immune to crowd emotion in major matches in large stadia with good pitches set back from the crowd, especially when they have, as Liverpool will, some 20,000 of their own supporters on the terraces. It is on small, difficult and unfamiliar pitches that Yeovil and Colchester will beat Sunderland and Leeds. The

reason for the home advantage in league and cup football is predominantly the product of the inferiority, psychologically, of the visiting team, and to some extent the often unwitting bias of the referee under crowd pressure.

The relative success of Spain, Argentina, Mexico and Chile in home World Cup competitions can certainly be explained as much by refereeing decisions as by ground advantage, and not

the referees could ultimately save Spain's moderate team in 1982. Argentina won in 1978, not just because referee's decisions helped them against France and Hungary, and in the final the Netherlands not only squandered chances, but were shamefully treated by the Italian referee Gonella's leniency to Argentina's repeat tactical handling.

West Germany won in 1974 not because they were playing at the Munich Olympic Stadium – they were nearly eliminated in the first round – but because the Netherlands, one up thanks to an impartial referee's second-minute penalty, tried to make fun of the Germans, lost impetus and frittered winning openings.

England won in 1966 less because they played at Wembley than because a Russian linesman awarded a goal which has been proved to have bounced from the bar in front of the line. Scotland repeatedly claimed what they might do if the World Cup were played at Hampden, but England have regularly won there whenever they had the better team, just as Scotland have done at Wembley.

Tottenham Hotspur and Ajax in their prime could win anywhere. Liverpool themselves have now won three European ties this season away from home (in Bilbao, Lisbon and Bucharest) and have as much, or perhaps more, chance of doing so in a knockout final as a two-leg tie.

Roma will have every reason to be cautious. Yet if I have suggested, the appointment of the referee will be vital.

Tottenham appeal for League help

By Gerald Simstadt

Tottenham Hotspur appealed yesterday to the Football League for assistance in their pursuit of the UEFA Cup. Wednesday night's victory over Hajduk Split qualified them for the final, against Anderlecht of Belgium, to be decided over two legs. However, there is a full league programme on Bank Holiday Monday, May 7, which takes Tottenham to Southampton, two days before the first leg in Brussels.

Keith Burkinshaw, the Tottenham manager, said: "Southampton want points badly because they are in a great position to get into the UEFA Cup next season. The League are bending over backwards to try to help us. We should know something soon."

The position is complicated by Southampton, with six games left, having no obvious room for manoeuvre. The clubs had earlier agreed, at Tottenham's request, to move the match to May 1. That was vetoed by the League, because England play Wales the following day, with three Southampton and two Tottenham players in the England squad.

A Tottenham proposal of May 6 or 13 was rejected by Southampton who do not, as principle, play at the Dell on a Sunday. In any case, Southampton go to Spain May 5 and have rearranged games on May 14 (v West Bromwich Albion) and on May 17 (v Notts County).

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RACING

Fonnmon is weighted to take Audi final

By Brian Beel

From more than 60 qualifiers from point-to-points held all over the country, 15 go to post for the Audi Grand Prix de Chasse at Sandown today. The lack of rain has prevented the long-awaited clash of Davy Myth (14 consecutive wins) and Flying Ace (15 consecutive wins). Nevertheless, the race is full of interest.

At first glance, Elmboy, a dual hunter chase winner, is the obvious choice and Alan Hill, his rider, believes he would have even beaten Davy Myth. His races to date cannot be faulted but the conditions here are very much in favour of Fonnmon, who will be ridden by Tim Fonnmon. Nevertheless, the race is full of interest.

Another who has been running well of late in point-to-points is Part-an-Vetus. He won on firm going at Epsom-on-Sevens on Monday and, with Simon Crank likely to adopt his usual front-running tactics, he cannot be faulted but the conditions here are very much in favour of Fonnmon, who will be ridden by Tim Fonnmon.

Rooney is a nephew of Willie Rooney, the Irish winner, who started first and third in the Irish Grand National on Monday. Fonnmon has won her last five point-to-points and, although not meeting much of note in those races she receives 7 lbs from Elmboy today and this must give her a live chance.

THIRSK

Draw: 5f & 6f high number best

2.15 BARTON COTTAGE STAKES (2-y-o:22,162:5) (7 runners)

1	311	CONCORDANT (CD) (G Merritt)	M Merritt	9	G Duffield	7	A Brown
2	14	WILLOW (CD) (G Merritt)	M Merritt	10	G Coopan	5	T Hines
3	13	ZANTAN (CD) (In Coughlin F)	Fannon	9	T Hines	3	
4	8	PAMPERED SON (B) (Balding)	Balding	11		1	
5	10	WILLOW (CD) (G Merritt)	M Merritt	12	G Gray	4	
6	11	DADEKA DAWES (G Derris) M Merritt	Balding	13	M Birch	2	
7	9	DADEKA CREE (Mrs D Wadsworth)	Etherington	14	M Wood	1	
8	12	DADEKA CREE (Mrs D Wadsworth)	Etherington	15			
9	13	DADEKA CREE (Mrs D Wadsworth)	Etherington	16			
10	14	DADEKA CREE (Mrs D Wadsworth)	Etherington	17			
11	15	DADEKA CREE (Mrs D Wadsworth)	Etherington	18			
12	16	DADEKA CREE (Mrs D Wadsworth)	Etherington	19			
13	17	DADEKA CREE (Mrs D Wadsworth)	Etherington	20			
14	18	DADEKA CREE (Mrs D Wadsworth)	Etherington	21			
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16	20	DADEKA CREE (Mrs D Wadsworth)	Etherington	23			
17	21	DADEKA CREE (Mrs D Wadsworth)	Etherington	24			
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104	108	DADEKA CREE (Mrs D Wadsworth)	Etherington	111			
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113	117	DADEKA C					

NOTES AND INFORMATION
DEATHS
ANNOUNCEMENTS
ADVERTISEMENTS AUTHORIZED
BY THE EDITOR FOR THE
WEDDINGS OF THE
WEDDINGS, ETC. ON COURT
AND SOCIAL PAGES 4 AND 5
COURT AND SOCIAL PAGES
ANNOUNCEMENTS CAN NOT
BE ACCEPTED BY TELEPHONE
MATERIALS OTHER
ADVERTISEMENTS CAN BE
ACCEPTED BY TELEPHONE
BUT NOT LATER THAN 8.00 AM
2 DAYS PRIOR TO PUBLICATION (I.E. 8.00
AM ON FRIDAY FOR THE FOLLOWING
WEEKEND). SHOULD YOU
WISH TO SEND AN
ADVERTISEMENT IN WRITING PLEASE
DO SO IN YOUR DAYTIME
PHONE NUMBER.

But God created man for immortality,
and made him the image of his own
eternal self.

Western 2-2310 E 1.

BIRTHS
ASSERSON - On April 26th to
Caroline (nee Sharpen) and John A.
Farrer - Timothy Edward a brother to
Oliver.

BURKE - On April 26 to Anne and
Andrew A. Burke - Jeremy Guy in
Australia.

CARON - On April 26th 1984 at the
Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon
Tyne - Mrs. Barbara Caren and David
Burke a lovely daughter.

CUNNINGHAM - On April 26th in Edinburgh
to John and Elizabeth Cunningham - Nell,
a son for Francis.

DALTON - On April 26 at Cheltenham
to Thomas Edward Farmer - brother to
John and David.

DAVIES - On Friday April 26th to
Avril (nee Wright) and Gareth, a son.

DINGLE - On April 26th at Princess
Margaret Hospital, Swindon to Amelie
Dingle and her beloved mother.

JORDAN - On April 26th in Newark to
Clare (nee Moxon) and Andrew, a
son for Stephen.

LAWRENCE - To Marcus and Patricia on
April 26th at Marquette - a sister for
Lorraine.

MARSHMAN - On April 26th to Tricia
(nee Alcock) and Charles - a daughter.

MEADE - On April 26 to Annick (nee
Archibald) and Michael, a daughter.

WILLIAMS - On April 26th - son for
John and wife.

MELVILLE - On April 26th at Queen
Charlotte's Hospital, London - to
John, wife of Viscount Maybole,
son of Robert Henry Maybole, a son for
John and a daughter, Rosanna, a
son for Natasha, Lucy and
Thomas.

PASAN TAYLOR - On April 23 to
John and Elizabeth Taylor - a son for
John and a daughter, Robin - a son for
William.

SCOTTISH - On April 26th to John and
Barbara - son for John and Barbara - a
son for Mark and William.

TAYLOR - On Wednesday April 26th
in Winchester to Tara and Stafford - a
son for Michael, a daughter, Sophie.

WHALE - On April 26th 1984 at Queen
Charlotte's Hospital, London - to
John, wife of Viscount Maybole,
son of Robert Henry Maybole, a son for
John and a daughter, Rosanna, a
son for Natasha, Lucy and
Thomas.

WILLIAMS - On April 26th at High
Wycombe Hospital in Diane and
John - a daughter, Anna, a son for
John and a daughter, Sophie.

YOUNG - On April 26th 1984 to Judy
and David, a daughter, Harriet Georgia
Mary, a sister for Nina.

BIRTHDAYS
DAVID MILLETT - Happy birthday
to our love, D.D. & S.

DAVID M. L. - happy birthday
to you. A few.

DAVID - In circumstances beyond
our control this announcement
is delayed 18 years late. On April
26th 1966 in the home of David
Leesberg a daughter Peira Vassena.

DEATHS
BEAUMAIS - Arnold Victor, aged
80, on Sunday April 22 in hospital after
a short illness. Cremation at Woking
Crematorium, Surrey, April 23. Inter-
ment at Woking Cemetery, April 23.

CLYNE - Queenie, born 12th April
1903, died 26th April 1984. Widowed
wife of Major General Andrew
Clyne, a son for Major General
RAAMC and beloved mother of
Patricia (nee Denyer) and Pamela
(nee Denyer).

COOPER - On April 24, 1984. Sud-
denly at home in London. Beloved
mother, grandmother and great
grandmother. Interment at Bourn-
ton Cemetery, Oxford. Saturday,
April 28th.

DALE - Mrs. S. S. Sheena. On April
23rd, peacefully at home, Longfield,
Berkshire. Interment at St. John's
Church, Datchet. Services at Datchet
and St. John's, Datchet.

DEAN - Mrs. M. J. Dean. On April
24th, peacefully at home, London.
Interment at St. John's, Datchet.

FRASER - Mrs. M. J. Fraser. On
Sunday April 22, 1984. Beloved
mother, grandmother and great
grandmother. Interment at St. John's
Cemetery, Datchet. Saturday, April
28th.

HUNTER - Mrs. Margaret Hunter,
widow of Lt. Col. J. H. Hunter, aged
80, on Friday April 20th, 1984. Beloved
mother, grandmother and great
grandmother. Interment at St. John's
Cemetery, Datchet. Saturday, April
28th.

JACKSON - On Easter Sunday suddenly
at home, London. Beloved husband of
Margery, devoted family man. Funeral
service in the Chapel of St. John's
Cathedral, London. Interment at St. John's
Cemetery, Datchet. Saturday, April
28th.

LEWIS - Mrs. M. Lewis. On April
24th, peacefully at home, London.
Beloved mother, grandmother and
great grandmother. Interment at St. John's
Cemetery, Datchet. Saturday, April
28th.

NEWARD - On 24th April peacefully
at home, London. Beloved husband of
Kathleen, London. Widow of
Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Neward,
D.O.A. Interment at St. John's Cemetery,
Datchet. Saturday, April 28th.

REED - Mrs. M. Reed. On April
24th, peacefully at home, London.
Beloved mother, grandmother and
great grandmother. Interment at St. John's
Cemetery, Datchet. Saturday, April
28th.

ROBERTS - Mrs. M. Roberts. On
Sunday April 22, 1984. Beloved
mother, grandmother and great
grandmother. Interment at St. John's
Cemetery, Datchet. Saturday, April
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SCOTTISH - Mrs. M. Scott. On April
24th, peacefully at home, London.
Beloved mother, grandmother and
great grandmother. Interment at St. John's
Cemetery, Datchet. Saturday, April
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STEVENS - Mrs. M. Stevens. On April
24th, peacefully at home, London.
Beloved mother, grandmother and
great grandmother. Interment at St. John's
Cemetery, Datchet. Saturday, April
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THOMAS - Mrs. M. Thomas. On April
24th, peacefully at home, London.
Beloved mother, grandmother and
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WILSON - Mrs. M. Wilson. On April
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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear & Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Cefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. News from Debbie Dix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hour, start at 6.40 and 7.40; weather forecast, 7.00, 7.45, 8.15; consumer guidance at 8.40; fishing news at 8.45; exercises at 8.50 and 8.55; the day's newspapers at 7.05 and 8.05; puzzles in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day, Jane Seymour at 7.40; Chris Tarrant's postbag at 7.50; Flying Pictures video at 7.55; Liz Fraser's Star Turn at 8.10; Jimmy Greaves' television highlights at 8.25.

9.00 Battle of the Planets. Animated science fiction adventure, 9.25 Look Back with Norman at the East Coast between the Sea and Woodbridge (1); 9.50 Cartoon: Mighty Mouse (1); 10.00 Why Don't You? (1); Ideas for active youngsters: 10.25 I'm the Engine (1); 10.30 Play School, presented by Iain Lauchan (1); 10.55 Cefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. Bill Giles has the weather prospects; 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only); Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles; 1.00 Public Eye (1) at One. Peter Stuckey previews the International Garden Festival, due to open next week in Liverpool. Gene Pitney sings a song in the foyer of the studios; 1.45 Heads and Tails (1).

2.00 Animal Magic. Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkins visit the homes of extraordinary pets (rt. 2.25 Film: Rhinoceros (1964) starring Harry Guardino, Robert Culp and Shirley Eaton. Conservationist/scientist does battle with poachers in darkest Africa. Directed by Ivn Tors; 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School, presented by Chloe Ashcroft; 4.20 Six Classic Fairy Tales begins with George Cole telling the story of Puss in Boots; 4.30 The Record Breakers (1); 4.55 So You Want to Be Top. How to survive at school (1); 5.10 Codename Icarus. Part one of a five episode thriller (1).

5.40 Sixty Minutes begins with news from Jan Leeming; followed by weather at 5.45; regional magazines at 5.55; ending with news headlines at 5.58.

6.40 Cartoon: Tom and Jerry. 6.55 Young Musician of the Year 1984. Humphrey Burton presents the five finalists in the String section of the competition.

7.30 Faerie. It is mid-term at the New York school and interviews begin to select next term's pupils.

8.20 The Time of Your Life. The star guests are the Jewish girl and the Catholic boy who eloped almost 20 years ago. How has life turned out for them?

9.00 News with Sue Lawley.

9.25 Starsky and Hutch. A troupe of striptease dancers are threatened with death and the two policeman look forward to a number of happy hours acting as bodyguards - until the killer strikes (1).

10.15 Potter. More comedy as Potter, the rich and toly, along with their wives, are invited to a wine and cheese party. Predictably, Potter decides to offer the other guests his unsolicited assistance (1).

10.45 News headlines and weather.

10.50 Film: Two People (1972) starring Peter Fonda and Lindsay Wagner. The story of a Vietnam war deserter and his affair with a cover girl. Directed by Robert Wise (first shown on British television) followed by light thoughts.

ENDS AT 12.35.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 893kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 80-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 548kHz/453m.

TV-AM

8.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines at 9.00; sport at 8.35 and 7.35; consumer guidance at 8.40; fishing news at 8.45; exercises at 8.50 and 8.55; the day's newspapers at 7.05 and 8.05; puzzles in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; guest of the day, Jane Seymour at 7.40; Chris Tarrant's postbag at 7.50; Flying Pictures video at 7.55; Liz Fraser's Star Turn at 8.10; Jimmy Greaves' television highlights at 8.25.

9.00 Roland Goose East.

10.00 ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 The Little Rascals in Feed 'Em and Weep. 10.35 America Screams. Vincent Price presents a documentary that traces the development of the roller coaster (1). 11.35 London Upon a Time ... Man. This the history of the Market Polo.

12.00 Alfie Atkins is again in trouble with his father, 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (Oracles title page 170), 12.30 On the Market. Consumer guide to the best buys of the week.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news.

1.30 About Britain. Jill Cochrane discovers the secret of the success of West Dean, a crafts college run by the Edward James Trust.

2.00 Judi Spiers' guest today is Terry Jones of Monty Python fame. 2.30 Return of the Saint. Ian Ogilvy is engaged in a tug of war with two pretty girl students. 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Rainbow. A repeat of the programme shown at 12.10. 4.25 Autry (1), 4.25 The Wind in the Willows. The first of a new series from the brilliant Cosgrove Hall stable. 4.50 Creative Ideas for those at a loose end. Presented by Mick Robertson. 5.15 The Young Doctors.

5.45 News. 6.00 The 5 O'Clock Show presented by Michael Aspel, takes a look at the lighter side of London life.

7.00 The Pyramid Game. The first of a new series presented by Steve Jones. Two contestants, aided by celebrities, have to use their powers of description in order to win the £2,000 jackpot.

7.30 Handel and McCormick. The eccentric judge is summoned to Westminster for a possible appointment to the Supreme Court only to discover that someone wants him carried from the bench for good.

8.30 That's My Boy. A new comedy series starring Molly Sugden as the domineering mother (Oracles title page 170).

9.00 Marlowe - Private Eye. The first of a new five-part series based on the Raymond Chandler stories begins with the private detective receiving the equivalent of the 'black spot' from the Syndicate. (Oracles title page 170) (see Choices).

10.00 News.

10.30 The London Programme. Every month at least one down-and-out dies from drink in police custody. Gavin Weightman investigates.

11.00 Shoot Peo! Jim Rosewater introduces a competition for the John Bull Bitter London Pool Championship.

12.00 South of Watford. Ben Elton casts an amused eye over Londoners' lifestyles.

12.30 Dragnet. Police sergeant Joe Friday cracks another real life case on the Los Angeles Police Department files (1).

followed by light thoughts.

12.45 Closedown.

TV-AM

8.25 Powers Boothe, Kathryn Leigh Scott in Marlowe - Private Eye (TV, 9.00pm).

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